

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 18, NUMBER 15. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1899. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHER

Special TOWEL Sale

TOWELS

11 Cents Each.

Have you seen CALE'S TOWEL WINDOW? if not it will pay you to go and see it, as it contains

456 TOWELS,

Linen Towels, Turkish Towels, Hemstitched Towels, Fringed Towels, Knotted Fringed Towels, Towels of every description, which will be sold at

11 CENTS EACH

MONDAY AFTERNOON,

MARCH 27th,

From 2 o'clock p. m. Till 4 o'clock p. m.

REMEMBER the Day and Hour.

L.J.CALE

Cale Block, Front Street.

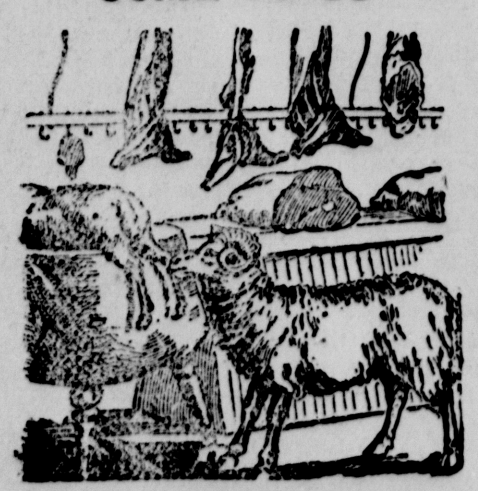
Follow The Crowd to Bane & Bane's

City Meat Market and get a Cut of Fine Kansas City Steer Beef. There is as much difference between this Beef and Common Beef as between Milk and Cream. Also a Large Stock of Lambs, Chickens, Oysters and Turkeys for Easter. You can find the place by Following the Crowd to

BANE & BANE'S

City Meat Market, Sixth St.

COME TO US



FOR YOUR MEATS

We have meats of all kinds, and keep only the best and freshest on the market. Our prices are reasonable. Come in and see us.

PEABODY & BAKER,

Sixth Street South.

The Best Cough Remedy on Earth. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup, Consumption Cure, cures a cold in 24 hours if taken in time and does not stop a cough in one minute by paralyzing the throat, but it cures the disease and leaves the throat and lungs healthy and strong. 25 and 50 cts. For Sale By McFADDEN DRUG CO

Good Chance to Buy Property. Mrs. C. Drensen offers her residence property on street and her business block on Sixth street for sale at a bargain. Both places will be sold payment and balance on easy installments. If you desire a bargain call on her at her residence or consult J. R. Smith, Sleeper block, at once.

For Farmers, Attention! If you are buying your grain, to Hessel's, Fourth street, near Northern Pacific track, you get right weight, just grade and best market price.

Leave your order for Fire Insurance with Jas. R. Smith, agent, Sleeper block. Companies represented are as good as the best. Rates always the lowest possible.

FOR SALE

160 ACRES OF LAND.

My farm, comprising 160 acres of land, nicely located on upper Gull Lake, Cass county. Will sell very cheap for cash. Good house and barn, and other improvements. Good spring on place. Can give clear title. Address MRS. S. J. BEREMAN, Smiley P. O., Minn.

For Indecent Assault.

Oliver Eaucilaire was arrested at Aitkin this morning by Sheriff Erickson and brought to this city where he was lodged in the county jail, the warrant for his arrest charging indecent assault upon the six-year-old daughter of Adam Armstrong, the proprietor of the French hotel on West Front street. The details of the crime as related by those who claim to know the circumstances are of too revolting a nature for newspaper print. The monster in human form charged with the crime was a boarder at the hotel and as soon as his acts became known he disappeared, but was traced to the above place where he was in hiding. The date for his hearing has not yet been fixed.

Cut Flowers For Easter.

Orders for cut flowers for Easter must be in soon, as there is a great scarcity of cuttings on account of the cloudy season. Can fill a few more orders for American Beauty Roses, at reasonable prices. We have Easter Lillies, spiraea cineraria, etc.

BRAINERD GREENHOUSES.

Eighth Street South.

Annual Election.

On Monday evening, April 3, 1899, the annual election of officers of the Brainerd Fire Department will take place at the Central hose house at 8 o'clock. The officers to be elected are a chief, first and second assistants, secretary and treasurer. The members of the different companies are urged to be present.

R. L. WEEKS, Chief.

Marriage Bonds.

On Saturday in the city of Duluth Mr. Aubrey A. Brewer was united in marriage to Miss Minnie McQuinn. The bride is a highly esteemed young lady of the above city, the groom being an old resident of Brainerd and his many friends in this city will wish the newly married couple unbounded happiness in their wedded life.

Successful and Profitable.

Gardner's hall was filled to overflowing on Friday evening last, the occasion being the presentation of "Among the Breakers" by local talent in honor of St. Patrick's day. In addition to the drama, which was well rendered, a musical program was given and the entire performance was highly appreciated by the enthusiastic audience. St. Francis Catholic church society under whose auspices the entertainment was given will net \$258.10, thereby the entire receipts being \$304.35.

Meat Markets to Close Sundays.

We are informed that commencing with Sunday next the meat markets of the city will close from Saturday night until Monday morning. It has been the custom during years past to keep the markets open on Sundays until 10 a. m., but the proprietors have decided that they are entitled to one day's vacation in the seven as well as their fellow tradesmen in other lines, and they are right for there is no more reason why meat markets should keep open on Sunday morning than there is that the grocery or hardware stores should do so and in the latter cases the public are just as well served by providing for their Sunday wants in advance as they would be to wait until Sunday morning to make their purchases for that day. Upon inquiry we find that there is no opposition among the dealers to the movement and the general sentiment seems to be that it is the correct thing and we hope that the plan once started will be carried out successfully. The Sunday customers will soon get used to the change and will find that it is just as convenient to buy on Saturday and by so doing the butchers and their employees will enjoy a day's cessation from business cares.

WANTED—Jack Pine ties.

M. J. REILLY.

Additional Township Officers.

Below we publish the officers of the two remaining towns that elected officers on the 14th inst., which completes the list:

GARRISON. Supervisors, J. M. Crowell, chairman, Ed. Smith, L. Fassett; clerk, R. J. Rofidal; treasurer, T. G. Dykeman; justices of the peace, W. A. Warren; assessor W. A. Warren; constables, Otto E. Wilson, A. F. Warren.

ST. MATTHIAS. Supervisors, Millard Shannon, chairman, W. H. Tuttle, Henry Langue; clerk, Thos. Barker; treasurer, F. J. Ried; assessor, W. S. Wolsey; justice of the peace, R. A. Magee; constables, Louis Menard, Fred Veillette; poundmaster, James Montgomery.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup seems especially adapted to the needs of the children. Pleasant to take; soothing in its influence. It is the remedy of all remedies for every form of throat and lung disease.

WANTED—Jack Pine ties.

M. J. REILLY.

DEERWOOD NEWS.

Charley and Oscar Carlson were Brainerd visitors on Wednesday. Charlie Hansen is driving round with his new team now days. Why do you not get a partner, Charlie? The Olson Bros. are home, having finished their logging contract, and are well satisfied with the winters' work. Mr. Rathvon is fixing up an edger for his saw mill. He will have about 300,000 feet of logs to saw this spring. Mr. Patrick was up over Saturday and Sunday looking after the men working on his new cottage. He was much pleased with its progress. The basket social in the Methodist church last Friday was a grand success both socially and financially. The song, "Cousin Jedediah," rendered by the quartette, was a grand hit, also the duet by Messrs. Brower and Michael. Mr. Wetzel, our school teacher, rendered a pretty selection with guitar accompaniment.

GRAVE LAKE ITEMS.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Howard, a son. Miss Ethel Petrie is stopping with her sister, Mrs. Lusso, for a short time. Elsworth Martin returned from Willow River on Friday of last week, where he has been at work. Wm. Roskranz, Sr., is hauling stone for a foundation for a new residence to be built this summer. Dave Petrie, who was hurt some time ago by a log falling on him, has so far recovered as to walk out some. The Weyerhaeuser cruiser has been making things lively for some of the timber swipers in this vicinity of late. The Crowell Bros. have a number of men and teams getting out logs and landing them on Long Lake, endeavoring to finish their contract. X.

KATRINE GLEANINGS.

Hay is a very scarce article now-a-days. Mrs. Ben Cord visited Mrs. Wilson last week. L. E. Garrison has rented his place for the coming year. There was a dance at Will Elmore's last Friday evening. The lumbermen expect to disperse for their homes this week. A. A. Miller is rustication amongst the mountains of Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. Dike are intending to locate in the Esdon neighborhood. Several parties are looking at the McCormick place with a view to purchasing. Howard Perry is very assisting R. J. Magban to fulfill his lumber contract. D. L. Young has purchased the west end of the Rutger island in Bay Lake. Mrs. G. A. Hunt is expected home this week from her visit to Durand, Wisconsin. Clarence Wheeler is making some improvements on his place near Breezy Point. J. C. Peterson is getting out a lot of fencing for his new farms in Sections 28 and 33. Christ Wilson will visit Mr. Lonstead this week. He is trying to locate a new settler. D. Archibald is hauling wood and making other preparations for opening up his sugar camp. There is another new baby on Erath's bay. The parents are newcomers by the name of Reed. Mrs. Rutger's "rag bee" was well attended, Mrs. O. Coffin, of Deerwood, being one of the guests. F. Benjamin will make a flying trip to Minneapolis to meet his father, who lives at Algona, Iowa. Ed. Elmore and his bride will form a pleasant addition to our neighborhood when they get settled in their home near Wilson lake. The scholars of the Katrine school are to present their late teacher, Miss Minnie Ham, with a fine album as a token of gratitude for her faithful efforts in their behalf. We are sorry to learn that G. A. Hunt was taken quite ill while in Minneapolis and is now lying in the Lumbermen's Hospital at Brainerd. It is expected that he will recover sufficiently to reach his home at this place in about a week from now.

A Good Idea.

Send your friends a nice photograph for an Easter souvenir from Marie A. Canan's over post office.

WANTED.

WANTED—20,000 jack pine ties, 6 and 7 inch face, 7 inches thick. CON. O'BRIEN.

Highest Price for Grain.

Farmers, you will get the highest market price for your grain by bringing it to Beck & Remmels, 8th street, near railroad track. BECK & REMMELS.

EASTER SALE

ALL NEXT WEEK

Ladies' and Men's Kid Gloves.

\$1.25	Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves, Easter week only, per pair.....	89c
\$1.25	Ladies' Fine Undressed Kid Gloves, Easter week only, per pair.....	98c

They come in all shades, Black, Tan, Oxblood, Green and Navy.

If you want a warranted Glove, we have them at \$1.50 and.....

\$1.00	Men's Kid Gloves, Easter week only, per pair.....	75c
\$1.50	Men's Mocha and Fine Dressed Kid Gloves, Easter week only.....	\$1.00

EASTER SHOE SALE.

Ladies' Fine Hand Turney Shoes, only.....	\$1.75
Ladies' Tan Bicycle Shoes, only.....	\$1.95
Ladies' Fine Colt Skin Shoes, only.....	\$2.75
Ladies' Fine Kid and Cushion Sole Shoes, only.....	\$2.95
Men's Calf Skin Shoes, only.....	\$1.50
Men's Fine Colt Skin Shoes, only.....	\$2.75

BUCKLES and BELTS.

Fine Line of New Buckles, the Latest Designs. Ladies' Fine Leather Belts at 50 cents and less.

WE CAN'T TELL

you all in this space, but we do want to urge you to come and see us when you want Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes.

A. E. MOBERG,

32 and 34 Front Street, Brainerd, Minnesota.

1899

Wall Paper

Do not miss this opportunity to examine and make your selection from the largest and most magnificent line of Wall Paper ever shown in the state.....

Styles and Colorings of the Latest

All our Papers are bought from the manufacturer direct. Our prices are the lowest in the land.....

3,000	Rolls, White Blanks, at.....	5c
	Borders to Match at 2 cents.	
5,000	Rolls, Latest Patterns, at.....	6c
	Border to Match at 2 1/2 cents.	
8,000	ROLLS, at.....	7 1/2c
	Border to Match at 2 1/2 and 3 cents.	
Gilt	Papers of Latest Colorings, per roll, \$1, 25, 15, 10, 8 and.....	6c

Be sure and see our Styles and Prices before you make your selection.....

The Orient Bicycle

can't be beat for mechanical ingenuity, skill and intelligence, combined with the very best material—a peer among wheels—can be taken apart and cleaned by a child. We also have on sale the well known Gendron wheel, the Peerless, Imperial, the light-running Featherstone, and several other Medium Priced Wheels.

WE SELL ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN IF REQUIRED.

C. M. PATEK.

Brainerd Dispatch.
Ingersoll & Wieland, Publishers.
BRainerd, MINNESOTA.
The newspaper of the future will be issued tomorrow.
Rear Admiral Schley is also springing a few surprises.
Preachers should aim to prick the heart instead of tickling the ear.
He who neglects present duties, may never overtake future opportunities.
Ephraim was cack on one side and douch on the other. His family still lives.
General Eagan can now go into retirement with nothing to spend but money.
Some actions, like fresco work, only reveal their color after they have been done awhile.
The love of woman passes all comprehension and a man's love of her often does likewise.
It pays better to be a dentist than an oculist. A man has thirty-two teeth and only two eyes.
Sampson may be sly, but Schley will be found to be stronger with the people than even Sampson himself.
The mental task of carrying curds to his brothers, was essential to Joseph's accession to the Egyptian primacy.
In the great political chess game of Europe France has scored one point by putting the queen of Madagascar in pawn.
Women as a rule have very poor memories, but they never forget the people who say nice things about their clothes.
A trust is to be formed of the existing whisky trusts, but its object will probably not be to drive the consumer out of business.
A New Jersey man has been fined \$10 for kissing a widow. It is difficult to understand why he should complain, if she is young and fair.
After all Dewey is wise in refusing to be a candidate for president. If he ran he would have to come home and face the hero of kissers.
Andrew Carnegie is buying fast horses. Evidently he wants to be prepared to get out of the country in short order when he sees that the smash which he has predicted is imminent.
The "methods" of the Salvation Army are objected to by some good people and by other people who are not so good; but methods which succeed in rescuing the social outcast, bring help and hope into the abodes of poverty and sin, feed the hungry and clothe the naked—are not the methods which civilization should reject or prejudice condemn.
The English language does not suffer in the test of musicalness when compared with the speech of the Doukhoborts, who have just come from their homes in the Caucasus to settle in Manitoba. Some of the colonists have been married since landing. Their names are not adapted to rapid utterance, nor do they suggest melody. Vassily Ribin has taken a Malachof to wife, and other surnames of the newly-wedded are Slastouchin, Obedkova, Gridchin, Chliachova, Ziberova, Legebokof. Nevertheless the people behind the names have some excellent qualities in common with the rest of the sect.
Gov. Thomas of Colorado recently sent a message to the legislature calling attention to the trusts now forming in the state, including the smelter combine and the trust which hopes to control all the public utilities of Denver, and asked the body to call on the legislatures of other states to assist in the work of suppressing the combinations of capitalists which he believes are injurious to the interests of the people. The message said: "The tremendous economic and political influence of these modern aggregations needs no discussion. Whether the evil can be eradicated by peaceful methods is problematical. An enactment whereby failure and dissolution shall follow the direct or indirect merger of any home corporation into a general combination of kindred interests in other states, by whatever name such combination shall be known, is urgently demanded. If the remedy suggested be severe, it must be remembered that the disease is desperate. Many of our sister commonwealths are helpless in the presence of creatures they have brought into being but can no longer control. Let us profit by their mournful example if we would avoid their fate."
Now the critics have begun their technical discussion of the late war, and some of them superciliously declare that it taught us little in its progress or in its effects that is of value. These facts, at least, contradict the assertion. It taught us that we are again a nation, united as one man. It taught other nations that in armed conflict, as well as in industrial competition, we are to be reckoned a serious factor. And it has again shown our people the often-taught but never fully-learned lesson that war is wasteful, cruel and abhorrent.

DEWEY SEES AGGIE'S FINISH
THE ADMIRAL THINKS THE INSURRECTION ABOUT OVER.
Strength of the Enemy Has Been Greatly Overestimated — Natives in the Southern Island Are Anxious to Welcome the Americans — Gen. Otis Says That His Operations Are Mostly Defensive — Volunteers Cannot Be Spared at Present, but Gen. Otis Hopes to Be Able to Ship Them Soon—Sick and Wounded Coming Home.
New York, March 22.—James Creelman, in a special to the Journal from Manila, says: Admiral Dewey said to the Journal correspondent: "I believe that the Tagalo insurrection is already breaking up. Gen. Wheaton's column should take Malolos, the insurgent capital, by a good dash. The main part of the insurrection lies between Manila and Malolos. There is practically no opposition to the United States authority in the southern island. The natives there hate the Tagalos and are really anxious to welcome us. The Tagalo is half-devil and half-child. Eradicate the devil and you have only the child to govern. The strength of the enemy has been greatly overestimated. The insurgents are finding out that in warfare, as in a great many other things, the power of money is almost irresistible. If the Spaniards put down an insurrection here, surely we can do the same. We are strong enough to hold these islands without foreign alliance. With the Oregon, Iowa, Monterey and Maudslough, we could face any possible complication."
Gen. Otis asserts that he has instructions from Washington to assume the defensive until the Spanish cortes ratified the peace treaty. The theory is that all territory outside of Manila is Spanish territory and Spain is responsible for all damage done to foreign property by the insurgents. Large claims have already been filed by foreigners for damage done by vested interests. Although the recent movements of the army have been creditably accomplished, they have been exaggerated in cable reports to America to make people think decisive movements were being executed. Operations against the enemy continue to be extensive, but merely defensive of Manila and the neighboring region.
OTIS NEEDS THEM.
He Cannot Commence the Shipment of Volunteers at Present.
Washington, March 22.—The war department has received the following from Gen. Otis at Manila: "Transports Ohio and Senator left 20th. Grant delayed for necessary repairs; starts 25th. Carries all sick and wounded necessary to ship. Sherman expected to-night. Cannot commence shipment of volunteers at present. Hope to do so soon. Ship additional battalion California to Negros this afternoon."
This dispatch of Gen. Otis is very gratifying to the war department officials, as it means that all the sick and wounded soldiers in the Philippines will be sent home at once. The transport Grant, which will leave last is admirably equipped for the service. It has been decided by the department to have the transports met at San Francisco by officers who will pay off the soldiers, give them their discharge and send them to their homes with transportation paid.
WAR IN NEGROS.
Fighting Reported on the Island—Spanish Have a Scare.
Manila, March 22.—Reports of fighting in the island of Negros, without any particulars, have reached Manila. The transport India is leaving now for Negros with one battalion of the First California regiment under Col. Duhose.
Iloilo, March 22.—A scare is reported in the island of Negros. Upward of sixty Spanish refugee planters have arrived here and state that a native tribe of 20,000 strong, living on the Montecos river, twenty miles south of Bacolod, threaten to destroy the haciendas and crops. They have a few firearms, but are mostly equipped with spears and bows. The Spaniards requested arms from Gen. Miller to defend themselves and their property. There is no change in the situation here. The wounded men are recovering.
MEDICAL BURIAL.
Obsequies of the Chicago Editor are Very Largely Attended.
Chicago, March 22.—The burial rites over the remains of Joseph Medill, who died at San Antonio, Tex., Friday, were held here. Rev. Robert Collyer of New York, officiated. The obsequies were largely attended. Out of respect to the memory of Mr. Medill the city hall was closed.
Workmen Drop Forty Feet.
Ashtabula, Ohio, March 22.—By the falling of the framework on the Mahoning and Shenango docks yesterday six workmen were thrown a distance of forty feet to the ground. One is dead and two others are probably fatally injured.
Serious Accident at a Funeral.
Evansville, Ind., March 22.—Five persons were injured, two probably fatally, in a runaway during a funeral here. The team became frightened at a street car. The hack was completely demolished.
Quiet Now Prevails.
Laredo, Tex., March 22.—The day passed off without any further street demonstrations against the work of health officers in removing smallpox patients and perfect quiet now prevails.

PHARTUM BRIDGE.
American Company Filing a Complaint for the British War Office.
Philadelphia, March 22.—An erecting gang of the Penocoy iron works will leave this city in a few days, en route to Africa, for the purpose of building a bridge across the Abbara river in the Soudan, near Khartum. The seven spans of the bridge, with a total length of 1,100 feet, have already been shipped. The order was placed with the Penocoy iron works by the British war office less than six weeks ago. The company was given preference over the English bridge builders because the latter had stated that it would require seven months to complete the structure. The British war office was anxious to have the bridge completed before fall in order to facilitate operations of Gen. Kitchener against Mahdists.
REED NOT A CANDIDATE.
He Will Never Again Be a Candidate for the Presidency.
Boston, March 22.—A Globe interview with Hon. Amos A. Allen, secretary of Speaker Thomas B. Reed, at Alfred, Me., contained the statement that "Mr. Reed will never again be a candidate for the presidency of the United States." Mr. Allen further said: "It is Mr. Reed's disposition to withdraw from politics entirely."
"As to Mr. Reed's antagonism in connection with the McKinley administration, there is nothing in it. With regard to the war with Spain, Mr. Reed has been no more conservative than was President McKinley at the beginning."
"As to the present war in the Philippines, Mr. Reed is simply disgusted with it."
BOILER EXPLOSION.
Five Men Injured, Three of Them Fatally.
Seattle, Wash., March 22.—A boiler explosion in the basement of a saloon on the corner of Washington and South Second streets exploded, injuring five men who were passing by on the sidewalk. Three are thought to be fatally hurt. They have not been identified. The man who had charge of the boiler is missing. The boiler was located under the sidewalk, and beyond the breaking of glass no damage was done to the building, which is a three-story brick.
The injured men were thrown thirty or forty feet in the air.
PORTER FOR THE CABINET.
New Place for the Ambassador to France Suggested.
Paris, March 22.—Gen. Horace Porter, United States ambassador in Paris, declines to discuss the question of his rumored appointment to succeed Alger as secretary of war. In diplomatic circles it is considered improbable that Gen. Porter desires the position, and some assert that he would refuse it if offered, but there is a feeling that if President McKinley, who is a personal friend of Gen. Porter, were to press the matter the latter might be induced to accept.
RECOVERED HER SON.
Lab Stolen From Home Several Months Ago Is Found.
Chicago, March 22.—Gerald Lapiner, three years old, who was kidnapped from his home several months ago, was found at Painesville, Ohio. Three days ago Mr. Lapiner received a telegram from Sheriff May of Painesville saying he had a boy in his custody who answered the description of Gerald. Mrs. Lapiner left at once for Ohio and telegraphed to-day that the boy was the lost Gerald, for whom the police have been searching the entire country.
THREE WERE KILLED.
Terrible Result of a Boiler Explosion in a Saw Mill.
Cumberland, Md., March 22.—Word was received here of the explosion of the saw mill boiler at the plant of Hudson Shuss, near Mattie, fifteen miles north of here, killing three men and wounding three more. The boiler had been in use many years, of the fly-wheel, weighing about a ton, was thrown a great distance. The big steel saw was broken into bits. The mill was almost entirely obliterated.
LEAVING PEKING.
Italian Minister Recalled and British Minister on Leave of Absence.
Peking, March 22.—Sig. Martino, the Italian minister, who has been recalled by his government, has left Peking, and Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, leaves here on Thursday on leave of absence. Count Orini, Italian minister at Tokio, has been appointed to succeed Sig. Martino, whose recall is due to the displeasure of his government at the manner in which he handled the San Mun bay affair.
SHOULDN'T BOTHER THEM.
Filipino Junta Has Shown Expertness in Manufacturing News.
London, March 22.—Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, and the members of the former's staff of the Philippines at Washington, have gone to Paris in order to confer with the Filipino junta there. Neither body has received news from the Philippine islands during the past eight days. They say the Americans have discovered and stopped their means of sending news to Manila.
CAMPAIGN OF 1900.
Jerry Simpson Forecasts the Leading Issues.
Wichita, Kan., March 22.—Jerry Simpson, who is in town, expresses the opinion that the Democratic campaign in 1900 will be anti-expansion and anti-trust, with the money question a subordinate third.
A Freeze in England.
London, March 22.—Severe weather continues throughout Great Britain. In Leicestershire twenty degrees of frost have been reported. Great loss has occurred among live stock and there has been a heavy snowfall.
Robbed of Jewels.
Rome, March 22.—Baroness von Evicker has been robbed of jewels valued at 107,000 francs and cash to the amount of 3,000 francs. Suspicion points to a servant who has disappeared.

ANOTHER FIRE HORROR
WOMEN BROUGHT SUDDENLY FACE TO FACE WITH DEATH.
Two Are Dead, One Not Expected to Live and About Twenty Others Suffering From Broken Limbs and Burned and Lacerated Flesh—Fire Not Discovered Until Escape Was Practically Cut Off—Crazed With Fear, Many Women Jump to the Pavement Below—Others Flight Their Way Through the Flames and Are Terribly Burned.
Omaha, March 22.—Comparatively insignificant in material destruction but appalling in its harvest of death and suffering was a fire that partially destroyed the Patterson block at Seventeenth and Douglas streets yesterday afternoon. Two of its victims have already passed away, one more is not expected to live and about twenty others are suffering from broken limbs and burned and lacerated flesh. A group of happy women, busy with the affairs of the secret orders with which they are affiliated were in a moment brought face to face with death. Sixty seconds later seven of them lay burned and bleeding on the pavements, to which they had dropped forty feet below, and the others were rescued after they had been more or less severely injured in their desperate dash down the single pair of stairs that led to safety. The blaze started after three o'clock from a gasoline stove explosion in a room in the rear of the third floor of the building and next to the elevator shaft. It was not discovered until it had spread to the adjoining apartments and the entire floor was filled with smoke and flame. About twenty members of the women's lodge of Macabees were attending a meeting in the waiting room in the front of the middle of the building on the same floor. They were
Unconscious of Danger
until a janitor threw open the door and told them to get out before the flames cut them off. The warning came too late. The fire swept through the door and down the single stairway. Those nearest the door fled through the blinding smoke and reached the street with hands and face burned and blistered. The rest faced a solid wall of flame. They rushed panic-stricken to the windows, through which the smoke was already pouring in suffocating puffs. The fire was scarcely a foot behind them. It caught their clothing and scorched their faces with increasing intensity. In another instant the spectators, attracted by the clouds of smoke, were horrified to see one after another springing from the open windows and fall heavily to the pavement. Not one arose. They lay inert and apparently lifeless until carried into the office of a physician across the street. Most of them were bleeding from severe cuts and bruises, and all were burned until their torn and blackened skin hung in shreds. Aside from the fatalities and injuries to persons the fire was not a serious one. Few of the losers are able to place an exact estimate on their losses, but the total will not exceed \$50,000. The loss on the building is less than half that sum.
RHODES' PLANS.
Germany Agrees to the Telegraph Line Through East Africa.
Berlin, March 22.—In the reichstag Herr Richter, the German Radical leader, asked the government for information on the subject of the ne-Rhodes. The minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, said the negotiations for a railroad through German East Africa were still in progress, but an agreement had been reached regarding the laying of telegraph lines through the East African protectorate, in which the rights and supremacy of German interests were fully safeguarded. The line, he continued, will be constructed at the telegraph company's expense, and will be completed within five years.
MAY DISBAND.
Cuban Assembly Will Probably Resolve Itself Out of Existence.
Havana, March 22.—The Cuban assembly will probably pass an act for the disbanding of the army and by the same act disband itself. This will be done without reference to the payment of \$3,000,000, or any other amount. A motion to this effect was offered on motion of Deputy Carlos Parraga, but action on the matter was postponed until Saturday. A canvass of the meeting disclosed the fact that two-thirds of the deputies were in favor of the immediate disbandment of the army and the dissolution of the assembly.
SERIOUS TRADE RIVAL.
The United States Thus Described by a Vienna Newspaper.
London, March 22.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: "The Deutsche Zeitung publishes a long article showing how the United States is slowly but surely gaining a commercial footing in Turkey and the East generally. The writer warns Austria and other European states of the danger with which they are threatened. America is described as a serious trade rival."
Dorsey Gets Ten Years.
Lincoln, Neb., March 22.—Judge Carland of South Dakota, acting for Judge Munger of Nebraska, sentenced Frank M. Dorsey to six years' in the penitentiary at Sioux Falls. He had wrecked the First National Bank of Ponca, Neb.
A Dead Duck.
Texarkana, Ark., March 22.—A negro, named Duck was hanged by a mob for the murder of James Stockton, a planter. He confessed to the crime.

SUBDUED BY U. S. TROOPS.
Disturbance Over Suppression of Smallpox Epidemic.
Laredo, Tex., March 22.—The crisis in the disturbance here over the carrying out of the state health officer's regulations suppressing the smallpox epidemic seems to be passed. When the work of removing the patients was resumed yesterday morning the scenes of Sunday were repeated. Capt. Rogers, of the State Rangers, and four assistants, attempted to disperse the crowd but were fired upon and Capt. Rogers received a bullet in the left shoulder. The rangers returned the fire, killing Gippeta Herrera, an ex-policeman, who was leading the rioters, and another Mexican, and wounding a woman, a sister of Herrera, who had fired at the officers from the window of a house nearby. Several other Mexicans were wounded, but the number cannot yet be ascertained as they escaped in the house. Dozens of people report seeing wounded men, but how many saw the same ones is not known. The shooting was followed by a number of scattering shots in different parts of that quarter of the city populated largely by Mexicans, and they were construed as prearranged signals by the rioters for reinforcements. Dr. Blunt, according to arrangements made, had notified Capt. Ayers, in command at Fort McIntosh, that the United States troops were needed, and at 11:45 a detachment of the Tenth cavalry.
Mounted and Fully Armed
with one hundred rounds of ammunition each, arrived at the Market place. Joseph Bartholomew was sworn in as an officer, and under his direction the crowds were quickly dispersed. The leader of the first crowd encountered by the military undertook to talk instead of obeying orders to clear out, and was promptly knocked down with the butt of a carbine and so badly hurt that he died within a short time after being carried away. His friends took the hint and rapidly fled. A gatling gun and an ambulance corps accompanied the cavalrymen and the town took on an air of martial law. Platoons of troops circled through the disturbed district and scattered or drove out the crowds gathered on the cross streets, most of them taking refuge under the river bank but offering no resistance. The city being quieted, the work of the health officers was again taken up with a guard of cavalry with each wagon under orders from Capt. Ayers that if anybody attacked in any way the Mexican officers or themselves to shoot, and shoot to kill. The work progressed during the rest of the afternoon without further interruption, and will continue under the cavalry guard until completed. The trouble seems about over though there may be isolated cases of resistance to the health officers.
THE MARKETS.
Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.
St. Paul, March 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66¢ @ 67¢; No. 2 Northern, 64¢ @ 65¢ 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 29 1-2¢ @ 30¢; No. 3, 29¢ @ 29 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 27 1-2¢ @ 28¢; No. 3, 27¢ @ 27 1-2c. Barley and Rye—Sample barley, 36¢ @ 42¢; No. 2 rye, 51 1-2¢ @ 52¢; No. 3 rye, 51c.
Duluth, March 22.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 68 1-8¢; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-8¢; No. 2 Northern, 62 5-8¢; No. 3 spring, 59¢; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 68 3-8¢; No. 1 Northern, 66 3-8¢; March, 66 1-8¢; May, No. 1 hard, 69 7-8¢; No. 1 Northern, 67 7-8¢; July, No. 1 hard, 70 5-8¢; No. 1 Northern, 68 5-8¢; oats, 26 3-4¢ @ 26 1-4c; rye, 49 1-2c; barley, 37¢ @ 40c.
Minneapolis, March 22.—Wheat—March closed at 67¢; May opened at 67¢ and closed at 67¢; July opened at 68¢ and closed at 68¢. On track—No. 1 hard, 67 3-4¢; No. 1 Northern, 66 3-4¢; No. 2 Northern, 65 1-4c.
Milwaukee, Wis., March 22.—Flour is firmer. Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 68 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 66 1-2¢ @ 66 3-4c. Oats higher at 27¢ @ 29 1-2c. Rye higher; No. 1, 54 1-2¢ @ 55c. Barley steady; No. 2, 46¢ @ 46 1-2c; sample, 46¢ @ 45 1-2c.
Chicago, March 22.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 68¢ @ 70c; No. 3, 65¢ @ 68c; No. 2 hard, 63¢ @ 64c; No. 3, 61¢ @ 63c; No. 1 Northern spring, 67¢ @ 69c; No. 2, 66¢ @ 67 1-2c; No. 3, 62¢ @ 67c. Corn—No. 2, 31 1-2c; No. 3, 31 1-2c. Oats—No. 2, 27c; No. 3, 26 1-2c.
Chicago, March 22.—Hogs—Light, \$3.55¢ @ 3.80; mixed, \$3.60¢ @ 3.90; heavy, \$3.75¢ @ 3.90; rough, \$3.55¢ @ 3.65. Cattle—Beef, \$4.10¢ @ 5.80; cows and heifers, \$1.75¢ @ 4.65; Texas steers, \$3.50¢ @ 4.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.00¢ @ 4.10. Sheep—Natives, \$3¢ @ 4.70; lambs, \$4¢ @ 5.50.
Sioux City, Iowa, March 22.—Hogs—\$3.45¢ @ 3.62 1-2c. Cattle—Beef, \$4¢ @ 5c; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2¢ @ 4c; stockers and feeders, \$3.50¢ @ 4.50; calves and yearlings, \$3.75¢ @ 5c.
South St. Paul, March 22.—Hogs—\$3.65¢ @ 3.70. Cattle—Cows, \$3¢ @ 3.70; stockers, \$3.50¢ @ 4.60; heifers, \$3¢ @ 3.65. Sheep, \$4¢ @ 5c.
QUIET AT HAVANA.
People Now Have a More Wholesome Respect for the Police.
Havana, March 22.—The excitement growing out of the conflict between the police and the populace is rapidly subsiding and it is not likely that there will be any further trouble. The mob has had a lesson which will probably prove sufficient. Lawbreakers now fear the police and realize that the latter will not tolerate resistance to their authority.
During the affairs of Saturday and Sunday three policemen were killed and about fifteen wounded, while of the populace five were killed and between sixty and seventy others wounded, some so seriously that they will probably die.
ABOVE DANGER LINE.
Tennessee River Rising Rapidly and Heavy Damage Is Probable.
Chattanooga, Tenn., March 22.—The Tennessee river is five feet above the danger line at this point and is rising rapidly. The official prediction is that it will reach 47.5 feet, a stage at which it will do much damage. Farmers along the river are suffering severely already. A large number of local manufacturing plants have shut down on account of the flood.

JOHN SHERMAN IS BETTER
AGED STATESMAN IS NOW EXPECTED TO RECOVER.
Statements Announcing Mr. Sherman's Death Are Contradicted—How the Reports Originated Is Incomprehensible—Not Only Alive but Resting Easily and Expected to Recover—Official Washington Stirred by Conflicting Emotions—Sorrow Caused by the Report of His Death Gives Way to Joy at Its Contradiction.
Santiago, Cuba, March 22.—There is no truth in the statements published in the United States and cabled back here representing that John Sherman is dead. It is incomprehensible how these reports originated. The American line steamer Paris, Capt. Frederick Watkins, arrived here last evening before dark, and it was immediately reported that Mr. Sherman was not only alive, but better, resting easily and expected to recover. He will be transferred, if all goes favorably, to the United States cruiser on Thursday. The cruiser is now coaling at Kingston, Jamaica.
Washington, March 22.—Seldom has official Washington been more completely stirred by conflicting emotions than it was yesterday by the announcement first of the death of Hon. John Sherman and then by the contradiction of the report, which came a few hours later, the one giving a relief which was as marked as was the sorrow produced by the other.
The first report, which came from New York, was received at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and was circulated in the departments just before they closed for the day. The announcement seemed to follow naturally the other cablegrams of the day, stating that the venerable statesman's condition had grown worse since Monday, and there was a universal expression of regret and in many cases of personal distress over the news. Cabinet ministers, senators and members of the house expressed deep sorrow, speaking not only in terms of admiration and respect for the ex-senator's public career, but dwelling with loving kindness upon his personal character.
The contradiction of the first report did not arrive until 8:30 o'clock. It came to the Associated Press in the shape of a positive statement from Santiago made in the knowledge that the report of the senator's death had been circulated. This dispatch was immediately given as wide circulation in the city as it was possible for it to receive at that hour.
ATE DISEASED MEAT.
Nebraska Farmers and Their Families in a Critical Condition.
Sioux City, Iowa, March 22.—Twenty members of the families of Henry, Fred, Henry, Jr., and William Oehlerking, Nebraska farmers, near here, are ill with trichinosis with a prospect that most of them will die. The meat eaten was in the form of sausages. The hogs were raised by Henry Oehlerking. Several neighboring families who partook of the meat show the same symptoms in a less degree.
JAPAN'S NEW WARSHIP.
The Chitose Leaves San Francisco for the Orient.
San Francisco, March 22.—The Japanese cruiser Chitose, the handiwork of the Union iron works, and the first vessel built in this port for a foreign power, sailed for the orient yesterday. As the big vessel passed down the bay toward the ocean vessels in the harbor saluted her. The battleship Iowa saluted with her colors and hundreds of people along the water front bade adieu to the battleship.
MORE BODIES FOUND.
Known Victims of Windsor Hotel Victims Now Number Fifteen.
New York, March 22.—Three bodies were recovered from the ruins of the Windsor hotel yesterday. They were badly charred, and great difficulty is being experienced in the identification. There are now five bodies at the morgue, each tagged with a number, which, with the known dead, brings the list up to fifteen. The list of missing is still very large. The injured at hospitals are all recovering.
France No Longer Objects.
Peking, March 22.—France has withdrawn her objections to the extension of the Cosmopolitan settlement at Shanghai on conditions that have been accepted by the foreign consuls, and it now devolves upon the British, American and German ministers to insist upon the immediate granting of the extension.
Gen. Miles Talks to Solons.
Boston, March 22.—Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles visited the legislature yesterday afternoon. He made brief addresses before both house and senate. Each branch took a recess and members were presented to the visitor.
Suicide by Hanging.
Craig, Neb., March 22.—Elmer Coleman, six miles south of here, committed suicide by hanging himself in his father's barn. His body hung several hours before it was discovered and cut down.
Snap for Gardner.
Hot Springs, Ark., March 22.—Oscar Gardner of Pittsburg easily beat Freddie Bogan, champion of the Pacific coast, here. Bogan was game but could not stand the constant hammering over the heart.
Victims of Yellow Jack.
New York, March 22.—The British steamer Dunstan, Capt. Jones, just arrived from Para, Brazil, lost two of her crew during the voyage from yellow fever. She is held at quarantine for disinfection.

WONDERFUL STRIDES.

AMERICA THE COMMERCIAL MISTRESS OF THE WORLD.

The All-Conquering Trade Rivalry of the United States in the Subject of Serious Apprehension Among the Nations of the World.

The commercial progress of the United States, as revealed by the statistics of international trade, is not only attracting the earnest attention of European nations, but it is exciting among them more or less apprehension. A nation which has shown an increase of 51 per cent in its exports in a decade, and which has had, in the single year 1898, a volume of exports exceeding by nearly \$88,000,000 those of Great Britain, which, for a century, has been the commercial mistress of the world, may indeed be considered a dangerous rival. Not alone in our agricultural exports have we shown marvelous gains, but in our exports of manufactures which in the last calendar year exceeded in value the entire total of domestic exports for any year prior to 1870, with the exception of 1866 and 1861. The gain in this important item of manufacturing exports seems unmistakably to show that, stimulated by a protective tariff, our manufacturing industries have thrived to such an extent that we have not only met the increased demand for home consumption, but have been able successfully to invade foreign competitive fields. And, moreover, this invasion of fields, especially in the far East, which have been sedulously cultivated by the principal European commercial nations in the hope of undisturbed occupancy, is made even more possible by our changed territorial conditions which have resulted from the war with Spain. Therefore it is extremely probable that there will be uninterrupted gains in our manufacturing exports, though there may be some occasional check owing to varying changes in crop conditions, to the increase in our agricultural exports.

But the gain in our exports, marvelous though it may be, seems to concern European nations in a less degree than do our steadily diminishing imports, these being smaller during the last calendar year than for any year in eighteen years, save the year 1885. And the fact that this decrease in imports has resulted from the operation of our protective tariff, which must continue in force at least for two years, is really the greatest source of anxiety to Euro-

peans. We are continually buying smaller quantities of English, German and French silk and woolen goods, the improvement in the quality and styles of these fabrics which are manufactured here leading to a larger domestic consumption of them; and here again is another cause for anxiety on the part of European manufacturers.

Statistics show that during the decade from 1888 to 1897, covering a period in which both the McKinley and the Wilson tariffs were in force, our imports increased only 5.6 per cent, while those of the United Kingdom gained 16.3, the Netherlands 34 and Russia 51.4 per cent, while from 1891 to 1897 Germany showed an increase of 10.3 per cent. This would seem to indicate that the United States is growing less dependent upon Europe by reason of our industrial progress, while Europe is growing more dependent upon America, and proof that we are almost wholly the beneficiary is found in our increasing exports as above noted. It is a remarkable fact that Japan during the above-mentioned decade increased her imports 121.9 and her exports 63.1 per cent, but those gains were due to exceptional causes. No other country than Japan, among all the commercial nations, shows for the decade such an enormous expansion of exports and so slight a gain in imports as does the United States. And no country in the world shows for the fiscal year and the calendar year 1898 exports of double the amount of imports. The singular fact may, however, be noted that Great Britain's imports during the last calendar year were about double the exports, the former being \$2,353,020,000, while the latter were \$1,166,955,000, and this remarkable difference has probably not before appeared during the commercial history of that country. Here is a complete reversal in the trade conditions of the two nations; and of so striking a character that it must compel thoughtful consideration. The marvelous change in the relation between exports and imports in the United States is mainly the result of internal industrial developments which are progressing with irresistible force, and, therefore, must continue uninterrupted. The reverse change noted in Great Britain is clearly due not so much to internal as to external causes, chief among which are the rapidly increasing competition of the United States in

fields hitherto almost exclusively enjoyed by Great Britain. Do we not find in the statistics of the commerce of Germany and France evidence of the effect of the successful commercial rivalry of the United States? Germany's exports in the year 1897 show a gain in six years of only 13.5 per cent, while those of France increased in a decade only 10.6 per cent. Bearing in mind the fact that the exports of these countries are chiefly manufactures, and that until recently this country has been the most profitable customer of these nations, we can very readily discern the motive for the somewhat unfriendly attitude of Germany and of France during our war with Spain—an attitude which on the part of Germany at least it was so frequently deemed necessary officially to disavow. Commercial rivalry naturally fosters jealousy, and this grows more intense as evidence accumulates of the futility of efforts successfully to resist or to check this rivalry. This, then, is undoubtedly the root of the ill feeling which has so frequently been manifested by the Germans and the French since our protective tariff became operative, and since our manifestation of aggressive commercial progress which followed the election of President McKinley.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

"Obstructing Competition" Is What the Free Traders Call the Crusade Against Undervaluation.

The following curious scrap of mis-information appears in the Philadelphia Record of recent date: "It appears that complaints of the undervaluations of imported goods under the present tariff are far more frequent than they were under the Wilson law. Nothing could be more natural than the attempts to defraud the customs when the exorbitant rates of duty

ready dyed, at the same figure you name for the undyed fabrics."

This was an extraordinary proposition, since it involved the added expense of dyeing and finishing, besides the material increase of duty imposed upon dyed as contrasted with undyed goods.

"How is it possible to do this at a profit?" asked the local merchant.

"Never mind the 'how,'" was the reply of the foreign agent. "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies. I know how to do it, isn't that enough?"

It was enough, and the order was placed and the goods delivered as specified. Of course, there could be but one explanation as to the "how." To deliver goods dyed and finished at the same price as that asked by a rival concern for goods "in the gray" meant that the competing agent enjoyed special facilities for getting his goods through the custom house at a figure so far below a fair valuation as to cover the added cost of dyeing and finishing and still leave a margin of profit. There was no other way. Result, the government robbed by its revenues, the American workman robbed of his opportunity to dye and finish the goods in this country, and every honest importer robbed of the chance of fair and honorable competition.

All this is now changed. The atmosphere of go-as-you-please, protection-is-robbery, tariff-is-a-tax, free trade and unobstructed competition which permeated the customs service in New York during four years of Clevelandism has given place to the wholesome air of sincere endeavor to enforce the law as it is, and to collect the revenues to which the government is legally entitled. Undervaluation frauds are not more frequent now than formerly; on the contrary, they are far less prevalent. The difference in their treatment has a marked tendency to discourage the nefarious practice. If we hear more about this class of revenue evasion now than during the period of the Wilson law it is because merchants and manufacturers suffering from the unfair competition of undervalued consignments are now certain of being accorded a respectful hearing and having their just grievances promptly and energetically attended to.

Not only is the undervaluation evil being effectively dealt with, but the crime of smuggling, which was never so rampant as under the Wilson law, has been minimized in a marked degree, and in the matter of precious stones, heretofore its chief field of operations, has almost entirely disappeared. Much of the success of the local customs officials in bringing about these desirable reforms is doubtless due to the co-operation of reputable business men, whose assistance in this regard is now welcomed and valued, where formerly it was discouraged and disliked. The radical change in policy is not pleasing to free traders, who see in it an obstruction to competition, as the Philadelphia Record puts it, which was not so before. The American people may be trusted to take a different view of the matter. The Dingley law is their law, and they expect that it will be effectively, honestly and fairly enforced, to the end that the government shall not be cheated of its rightful revenues, and that fair competition in business shall not be obstructed as the result of dishonest and unlawful practices. If there be in the wheels of governmental administration any cogs which fail to work in harmony with this general plan of operation it is natural and inevitable that such cogs should be replaced by those that will perform their functions in a more satisfactory manner. Such a change cannot fail to improve the efficiency of the new apparatus, even though it may seem to reflect to the disadvantage of the former machine. This is an age of improvement.

How to Please England.

We are informed that "tariff revision would be accepted by England as the one indisputable proof of the friendly sentiments of the United States." It is easy to divine the sort of "tariff revision" England would regard as "indisputable proof of the friendly sentiments of the United States." Nothing short of a tariff which would be virtually a free trade measure would be acceptable to England. Our Anglomaniacs are aware of that fact, and are quite willing to sacrifice protection in the interest of a closer union with the country of their love. If their leadership prevails the Republican party will turn its back on the principles for which it so long battled and become simply a political organization to advance British interests in this country.

Let us hope that the party of Abraham Lincoln and of James G. Blaine will never sink so low as this. To-day the advocates of imperialism and of a British alliance are the enemies in its ranks whom it has most to fear. They are willing to sacrifice all the traditions of the party to carry out their plans, and it will not be at all surprising if in the near future they demand that the policy of protection shall not stand in the way of these plans.—New York Irish World.

It Is Already a Failure.

The decrease in exports from Great Britain last year is said to have so affected the whole manufacturing element that the idea of preferential tariffs between the home country and all its dependencies, or some similar proposition, is likely to become a question of active domestic politics. This, of course, is a protective principle. If it should be adopted, the whole scheme of free trade, to which Great Britain has been devoted for half a century, would be admitted to be a failure.—Buffalo Express.

THE LEGISLATURE

Business Transacted by Minnesota Senates.

St. Paul, March 15.—The senate put in a busy day yesterday, following its adjournment over Sunday. Senator Knutvold introduced a bill, which was passed under suspension of the rules, appropriating \$1,500 for the use of the governor to defray the cost of cablegrams, etc., conveying for the benefit of relatives, information as to the condition of sick and wounded members of the Thirteenth Minnesota volunteers, now stationed at Manila doing heroic duty as the police force of that city. Among other matters of general interest that the senate did was to pass the Sweningsen bill, requiring manufacturers of "process" or "renovated" butter to so brand the same before placing it on sale, and the advancement to the calendar of the Grindelund bill to license commission men and compel them to give a bond.

The following bills were passed: Relating to exemption from taxation, exempting but one person of each family living in the same house who may own \$100 or less of personal property. — Providing for the giving and enforcing of a lien for labor and services performed in cutting, hauling, banking, rafting, driving, cribbing or towing logs, cedar poles, etc., gives employees first lien. — Providing for an investigation of Sunday labor by the commissioner of labor. — Providing for the issue of bonds for the purchase of sites and erecting school houses in independent school districts. — Relating to the ownership of real estate by corporations. — An act to provide for the incorporation of villages and to define their duties and powers, and to repeal certain laws in relation thereto. — Relating to the admission to practice of attorneys and counselors at law. — To provide for clerk hire of county treasurers in counties where the treasurer's salary is fixed by special law.

The following bills were introduced: Relating to the title to real estate by descent. — Relating to the practice of veterinary medicine. — To authorize county commissioners to appropriate money for the erection of monuments in memory of Union soldiers. — Relating to garnishment proceedings; exempt \$9 a week. — To enable city councils of a certain class to assess abutting property benefitted by local improvements.

The house spent most of the day in passing the bills which had accumulated on the calendar for several days preceding. There was a list of twenty-eight of them. Not all of them were passed.

The combination horse-bicycle-theft-bounty bill was amended by reducing the bicycle bounty from \$25 to \$15, but even in this form could not command quite a majority. The vote was 56 to 33, which defeated the bill. Mr. Donahue gave notice of a motion to reconsider. Later in the day Mr. Donahue's motion was adopted and the bill recommitted to the committee of the whole. The anti-boycott bill went through by a vote of 66 to 15.

Among the more important bills passed were the following: Providing that the provisions of the Chattel Mortgage Law of 1897, with respect to notice of sale, etc., shall apply to all conditional sale contracts, seed grain, liens, etc. — Defining the duties of contractors with respect to mechanics' liens. — Relating to farmers' mutual fire insurance companies. — Providing for the organization of towns in certain cases. — Authorizing county commissioners to pay for services of physicians called in emergencies to treat county patients. — Prohibiting boycotting. — Providing for a maximum penalty of \$250 or six months' imprisonment for witnesses failing to obey subpoenas. — Providing that right of way for public roads or cartways over property owned by a party in guardianship or by the estate of a deceased may be obtained as right of way of railroads is now obtained. — Making the removal of a bicycle malicious mischief. — Allowing the owner of property sold for taxes to pay one year's delinquent taxes at a time. — Raising the age of consent from fourteen to sixteen years. — Providing that a person convicted of non-support may give bond instead of going to jail. — Authorizing courts to hold sessions outside of county seats for the purpose of naturalization. — Relating to the incorporation of religious societies.

The following bills were introduced: To amend section 3759, Statutes of 1894, relating to the apportionment of school funds. — Relating to apportionment of county school funds. — To provide for the punishment of persons from seven to sixteen years who commit a crime. — Relating to land titles. — Relating to the assessment and collection of taxes. — To allow territory to be detached from one school district and attached to another in certain cases.

St. Paul, March 16.—The Argetzinger bill, carrying appropriations in aid of all classes of public schools was a special order for 10:15 yesterday and occupied the time of the house until 12:30. The bill was passed with several amendments. The appropriation for rural schools was increased from \$50 to \$75. The appropriation for high schools was reduced from \$1,000 to \$800. The specific appropriation for the expenses of the high school board—\$8,000—was eliminated. The changes in the rural and high school items made possible a reduction of \$20,000 in the aggregate in the one case and made necessary an increase of \$8,000 in the other. Thus the bill carries \$162,000, or \$20,000 less than as it left the committee of the whole, but \$74,000 more than the present law. The bill was strongly opposed by the Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis delegations and defended by the country members. The vote was 82 to 30.

The house devoted the entire afternoon to the discussion of the Staples bill providing for district insane hospitals at Anoka and Hastings, and adjourned without reaching any conclusion.

The following bills were introduced: Providing for the collection and publication of statistics. — Declaring certain dogs to be public nuisances and providing for their destruction. — Providing for the leasing of the state lands owned by the state at Duluth to the Grain Growers' Co-operative association.

Relating to corporations organized for the purpose of operating cemeteries or crematories. — To establish a naval reserve. — Relating to the state training school.

The senate spent most of its time yesterday in committee of the whole in consideration of bills on general orders. A large number of measures were disposed of.

The following bills were introduced: To establish a naval reserve. — To provide for the better enforcement of the liabilities of corporations. — To appropriate money for the maintenance of the Fergus Falls insane asylum. — Relating to cemeteries in townships and villages of 500 inhabitants. — Relating to the removal of bodies from cemeteries. — Relating to private cemeteries and cemetery associations. — To prevent the erection of fences more than six feet high. — To fix the legal residence of insane persons and paupers. — To define and regulate tramps and beggars. — To amend the laws relating to safe deposit and trust companies.

St. Paul, March 17.—The house yesterday got the insane hospital question off its hands temporarily, at least, and if the senate follows its lead, permanently, except as to the appropriation necessary to carry into effect the decision recorded yesterday. The Staples bill, very materially amended over its original form, was passed by the very substantial vote of 74 to 42. In brief, the bill provides for the immediate erection of a hospital institution, after the cottage plan, on the site already owned by the state at Anoka, and the purchase of the Hastings site for the location of the next hospital, when needed, at a cost of \$15,000.

The bill to appropriate \$1,500 for a governor's contingent fund to pay for cablegrams as to the condition of the Thirteenth regiment, was passed.

The following bills were introduced: Relating to the inspection of steam boilers. — To amend the statutes relating to stay of execution. — Relating to fees to public officers when witnesses in cases in which the state or any city or county is a party. — Relating to uniform heights of water in certain lakes.

The Senate.

The senate yesterday afternoon in committee of the whole, with Senator Chilton in the chair, took up for the first time the Wilson bill to parole the Younger brothers and the McGowan eight-hour bill. The McGowan bill was discussed at length and amended until the clerk could not read it, after which it was referred to a special committee to be whipped into shape in line with the amendments. The Wilson bill was discussed solely by its author, Senator Wilson of Hennepin, who had not completed his argument at the hour of adjournment, and progress was reported on the measure.

The following bills were passed: Relating to the establishment of a board of inspectors to inspect steam vessels and steam boilers, increasing the number of districts and inspectors from five to seven. — To amend the statutes, making the wife jointly liable with her husband for debts contracted for necessities of life, such as groceries, etc. — To license and regulate the business of commission merchants or persons selling agricultural products on commission, and to require them to give bond, etc.

The following bills were introduced: Relating to the assessment and collection of taxes. — To appropriate money for the St. Peter insane hospital. — Relating to savings banks. — To prevent the riding of bicycles on public sidewalks. — To amend the statutes relating to religious corporations. — To provide for the better enforcement of the liability of stockholders. — To amend the laws relating to the time allowed for presentation of claims. — To amend the statutes relating to counties and county officers. — To prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of baking powder and vinegar.

St. Paul, March 18.—Immediately after routine business had been transacted the senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, and, with Senator Knutvold in the chair, spent the rest of the day in consideration of bills on general orders, with the satisfying result that twenty-five measures were advanced to the calendar.

The finance committee reported back with recommendation that it pass, the bill to place the state oil inspector on a salary basis. The bill is amended so as to make it effective as soon as it becomes a law, and also so that all salaries are to be paid out of fees collected from the inspection of oil and turned into a fund known as the "state oil inspection fund."

The senate adjourned over until Monday.

The following bills were passed: To amend the Laws of 1893, defining legal newspapers. — To amend the laws relating to privileged communications to physicians. — Relating to duties of county commissioners. — To repeal chapter 87, Laws of 1895, relating to the redemption from tax sales. — To amend the insurance laws. — To regulate the sale of poisons. — Relating to the organization of counties. — To provide for the drainage of state swamp lands. — To make the seventeenth day of March a legal holiday. — To allow the lease of the state's grain elevator site at Duluth to the State Grain Growers' association. — Relating to the allowances of ex-executors and administrators.

The House.

The chief interest in the house proceedings yesterday morning centered around Mr. Dwinell's bill to change the basis of representation on the state board of equalization from one member for each judicial district to three for each congressional district. The country rallied against the bill and succeeded in getting a report for indefinite postponement from the committee of the whole. The house transacted considerable business in committee of the whole, being thus occupied most of the day. About forty bills were taken off general orders, thirty of them being recommended to pass, eight were killed, and two were laid on the table to await action by the senate on similar bills.

The following bills were passed: To prevent any city from assessing or collecting a water frontage tax for a longer period than five years. — To empower cities of more than 50,000 to

restore to their original purposes streets or highways which have been taken for parkways.

The following bills were introduced: Relating to property of corporations not organized for pecuniary profit. — Relating to town insurance companies. — Relating to newly organized counties. — To amend statutes relating to notaries public. — To provide for the regulation of private detective agencies. — Ratifying the proceedings of county commissioners in authorizing the construction of street railway lines on highways outside the limits of any city or village for a term not exceeding twenty-five years.

St. Paul, March 21.—The senate yesterday advanced to the calendar the Wilson bill to parole the Youngers, now under life sentence at stillwater on a charge of having been implicated in the Northfield raid of 1876. The favorable recommendation of the bill was not accomplished without strong and determined opposition by Senator Stockton of Rice county, who represents Northfield in the senate. The bill was recommended for passage by a vote of 33 to 18.

The judiciary committee recommended for indefinite postponement the bill of Senator Stockwell providing for the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution relative to the adoption of the initiative and referendum. The report was adopted by a vote of 28 to 10.

The following bills were passed: Requiring the education of children and providing for truant officers in ungraded schools in school districts and cities now or hereafter having over 50,000 inhabitants. — To amend laws relating to corporations. — To authorize organization of certain insurance companies to insure bicycles against loss by theft. — To change the name of the Minnesota State reform school and to consolidate the various acts relating to said school and to amend the same. — Authorizing each of the district court judges of this state to appoint a district reporter and fixing his duties and compensation. — To provide for the purchase of municipal bonds for the permanent school and university funds. — Relating to the keeping of disorderly houses. — To provide punishment for illegal voting at school meetings.

The House.

Mr. Laybourn introduced the only new bill of the day in the house, and one which presents a most interesting proposition in taxation. It proposes to distribute the amount paid by railroads in the form of the tax upon their gross earnings among the counties and municipalities of the state in the proportion that they contain the track or other property of the railroads. The greater portion of the forenoon was given up to the passage of the bills accumulated on the calendar.

The following bills were passed: Making uniform the time of expiration of the term of office of all state appointive officers. — Establishing a state board of forestry and creating forest reserves. — Relating to the powers of municipal judges in villages. — Proposing a constitutional amendment allowing the state school fund to be loaned on farm mortgages at not less than 5 per cent. — Relating to the licensing of temperance saloons, etc., by townships. — Relating to the trial of actions against corporations. — Relating to the sale of real estate by executors. — Amending the law relative to the incorporation of insurance companies. — Prohibiting the compact of insurance companies to maintain rates. — Prohibiting the sale of renovated butter unless so marked.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Ambassador Pannecote Confers With Secretary Hay.

Washington, March 22.—The British ambassador, Sir Julian Pannecote, conferred yesterday with Secretary Hay in reference, it is understood, to a modus vivendi to be observed along the Alaskan boundary in order to obviate the danger of a clash, pending the final delimitation of the boundary. Need of this has been emphasized within the past few days by reports of a battle between the Canadian and the American prospectors on the Porcupine river. These reports have caused considerable uneasiness in official circles in London and efforts have been made to learn the facts. There has been no official information, however, either here or in London. Just such a clash has been expected and the reports have served to direct the attention of officials to the necessity of effecting a border arrangement. A preliminary move in this direction was made as soon as the joint Anglo-American commission adjourned without settling the border question. Sir Julian then suggested that a temporary arrangement be made. This will maintain the status quo, each side making no further advance, pending an agreement on the boundary. A temporary line will probably be run by the two governments. This would not affect permanent interests but would serve as a legal barrier between the lawless fortune-seekers in that locality. The plan is favorably received on both sides and is likely to be carried into effect, although no arrangement has been agreed to thus far.

ONE MINNESOTAN.

Included in Gen. Otis' Weekly Report of Deaths at Manila.

Washington, March 22.—The following has been received from Gen. Otis: "Following deaths since last weekly report: March 11, Private Timothy Enright, company B, Thirteenth Minnesota, electric shock; March 14, George J. Smith, H. First Nebraska, typhoid; John A. Spierings, H. Second Oregon, dysentery; March 18, Andrew Mickelsen, A. Nevada, cavalry, typhoid. Died of wounds received in action: March 15, Private Charles A. Davis, H. Twentieth Infantry."

Religion Craved Him.

Garfield, Minn., March 22.—Gustaf Johnson, a highly respected and exemplary young man of this place, has become insane. Religion and excessive study of the Bible caused his derangement.

Diphtheria Scare.

Mora, Minn., March 22.—Ethel Gorham died here yesterday. The cause of her death is supposed to have been diphtheria. The announcement of the disease has created quite a scare in the village.



peans. We are continually buying smaller quantities of English, German and French silk and woolen goods, the improvement in the quality and styles of these fabrics which are manufactured here leading to a larger domestic consumption of them; and here again is another cause for anxiety on the part of European manufacturers.

Statistics show that during the decade from 1888 to 1897, covering a period in which both the McKinley and the Wilson tariffs were in force, our imports increased only 5.6 per cent, while those of the United Kingdom gained 16.3, the Netherlands 34 and Russia 51.4 per cent, while from 1891 to 1897 Germany showed an increase of 10.3 per cent. This would seem to indicate that the United States is growing less dependent upon Europe by reason of our industrial progress, while Europe is growing more dependent upon America, and proof that we are almost wholly the beneficiary is found in our increasing exports as above noted. It is a remarkable fact that Japan during the above-mentioned decade increased her imports 121.9 and her exports 63.1 per cent, but those gains were due to exceptional causes. No other country than Japan, among all the commercial nations, shows for the decade such an enormous expansion of exports and so slight a gain in imports as does the United States. And no country in the world shows for the fiscal year and the calendar year 1898 exports of double the amount of imports. The singular fact may, however, be noted that Great Britain's imports during the last calendar year were about double the exports, the former being \$2,353,020,000, while the latter were \$1,166,955,000, and this remarkable difference has probably not before appeared during the commercial history of that country. Here is a complete reversal in the trade conditions of the two nations; and of so striking a character that it must compel thoughtful consideration. The marvelous change in the relation between exports and imports in the United States is mainly the result of internal industrial developments which are progressing with irresistible force, and, therefore, must continue uninterrupted. The reverse change noted in Great Britain is clearly due not so much to internal as to external causes, chief among which are the rapidly increasing competition of the United States in

on woolens and some other imports offer such large inducements for smuggling and manipulating invoices of merchandise. In order to prevent frauds the manufacturers have in their employ a number of "special agents" who are apt to sniff a false valuation in every importation of woolens, gloves, laces, etc. These agents have undertaken to instruct the board of appraisers in their duties, and as the board is not always disposed to accept instructions from this source, the agents have complained against some of its members to the secretary of the treasury and the president. The real merits of this controversy have not yet been fully disclosed, and it is quite as probable that the special agents have offended by an excess of zeal in behalf of the manufacturers, who have a strong interest in obstructing competition, as that the experienced members of the board of appraisers have erred in permitting undervaluations of merchandise.

While it is possibly true that complaints of the undervaluation of imported goods are more frequent now than they were under the Wilson law, it by no means follows that just cause for complaint is more frequent now than then.

As a matter of fact the undervaluation was at its height in the four years of low tariff and no tariff which ended with the enactment of the Dingley law. During that lamentable period complaints as to undervaluations were distinctly unwelcome at the office of the New York appraiser of merchandise, and every complainant was made to understand that he was persona non grata. Undervaluation and classification frauds were with impunity perpetrated under the very noses of the officials entrusted with the enforcement of the revenue laws.

A case in point will illustrate the practice then prevalent. To a house heavily engaged in the importation of dress goods came the agent of a French factory soliciting an order. When a price had been named the local merchant said: "We can do better than that by importing the goods in the gray and dyeing them in this country." To his surprise, the foreign agent promptly met this price with the statement: "I will lay down the goods, al-

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Office, Room 1, Bank Block
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W. H. MANTOR,
Attorney at Law,

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1:10 p. m. Pine River-ar.	5:10 p. m. Pine River-ar.
3:10 p. m. Pine River-ar.	7:10 p. m. Pine River-ar.
5:10 p. m. Pine River-ar.	9:10 p. m. Pine River-ar.
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W. G. PERCY WRITES OF HIS TRIP.
An Interesting Letter From a Former Brainerdite Now in Arizona.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Mar. 16, '99.
EDITORS BRAINERD DISPATCH.

DEAR SIR:—When I left our northern home I promised you I would write of the experiences of my trip to Arizona, telling of what I saw en route and what I have found here.

I spent twenty-two days on my trip stopping over to visit points of interest and finally arrived at Phoenix on Feb. 23rd.

When our train reached Livingston, Montana, my brother John met me and I stopped in that city a few days. I found it as cold here as at Brainerd and plenty of snow. I stayed four days and during that time met and visited with Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Robson, M. C. Walker and Albert Wake. I also saw Geo. Johnson, Louis Wheatley, and his two sisters, Mamie and Nellie, Geo. Wilson, Joe Long, A. G. Gallup and Geo. and Al. Leopold, they were all well but didn't like their unusual cold spell of weather.

I next stopped at Spokane to go south to Lewiston, Idaho. When I left Brainerd a number of our business men were talking Idaho, especially Lewiston, and I promised I would go down and see it. I did so but was very much disappointed at finding eighteen inches of snow covering the ground and the air damp and disagreeable, the first train took me back to Spokane. While at Lewiston I met Dan. Caffery and Mr. Fredericks the carpenter. Caffery likes the town and has invested in some real estate there. They raise a great variety of fruits, but land was selling at from \$125 to \$250 an acre with nothing on it but sage brush. The weather at Spokane was cold with a little snow, I stayed here all day to wait for the evening train and saw Big Jack Smith, who is located at Sand Point, Idaho, 35 miles east of Spokane; also Peter Mertz, and Sandy McPherson, who had recently returned from Klondike, he is working at his trade here. I had tea with Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Wadham and spent the evening talking of old times in Brainerd, of the "Four Charles Club" of which C. D. Johnson was a member and who was also a particular chum of Wadham's. I left Spokane at 11 p. m. to next cross the Cascades; the scenery of this range and also the Rocky's is very picturesque. On the train I made the acquaintance of a Mr. Dunn from Wis., who had sold his interests there and was looking for a warmer climate, he was also going to stop at Tacoma, so we traveled around together arriving at Tacoma late in the afternoon of the next day. We found we had gotten into a new climate, no snow and no cold weather it was such a grand change from the cold weather we had had all along the line that we stayed six days and saw all worth seeing in Tacoma and Seattle. We visited the N. P. shops at Edison or South Tacoma which is six miles from the city and during my stay I met the following Brainerdites: G. H. Gilman, Ed. Congdon, Jimmie Harrison, Kellogg, Crawford, Mallott, Jno. Metzger, Wm. Pratt, John McLain, Albert Johnson, Adam Cook, Bruce Parker, George Merritt and Oscar Parks. I asked most of the boys how they liked their climate and as one expressed it, "I couldn't think of going back to that frozen region," and this seemed to be the feelings of most all. Their spring, summer and fall are here all well defined seasons and beautiful ones, they have four months of winter, but different than Minnesota. During this time it rains not unceasingly, for showers are liable to come up at any time, but the people don't mind it and when I was there they told me it had not been any colder during the winter and I thought it very pleasant although the rain feature was something new to me. Everything was nice and green and plant life was at its best for the season being cool. Geo. Merritt tells me in the five years or over that he has lived there that the thermometer has never been below zero. We visited Seattle a little larger city than Tacoma, and much livelier, being more of a headquarters for shipping and especially for the Klondike region. Both cities have fine ship docks. We found the Chinese people represented at the most important towns west of Montana, but here at Tacoma the Japs are represented, but it is an "unwritten law" that no Chinese are to be represented in their city, and it is strictly lived up to. On the 17th of February I left Mr. Dunn at Tacoma and proceeded to Portland, Oregon, where I stayed a day, and then proceeded over the Southern Pacific to the south. On the trip through Oregon and on to Sacramento we saw some very fine scenery and agriculture. Crossing the line between Oregon and California we also cross the Siskiyou mountains, through which were some fine sights. After passing this range of mountains we rode in sight of Mt. Shasta for several hours; this is the second highest point in the state, it being 14,442 feet above sea level. At Shasta Spring the train stops twenty minutes to allow passengers to visit the handiwork of nature, and to sample the water. Several handsome buildings are here, built near the track, and three natural streams of cold water are playing at a height of 150 feet. They have a fountain arranged to catch part of this spring water and cups to drink from and it is free to all. Many of our passengers

filled bottles and took with them on the train. They also have an incline railway car running to the top of the mountain above where are built summer cottages. We passed many rustic places of beauty and arrived in Sacramento next morning for breakfast, where we changed cars and had three hours to wait before going further south. The S. P. R'y shops are close to the depot and I went over and visited them, and here met Frank Bellhouse, E. B. Closson and George Stroner, who all looked natural and well.

We left Sacramento at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, and arrived at Los Angeles next morning early. I stayed here but one day, and thus didn't see much of the suburbs, among which is Pacedena, the richest place in California. This was the first stop I made that I didn't meet someone I knew. Gen. Shafter was a guest of the city to take part in a big parade they were to have next day, "Washington's Birthday." I left Los Angeles on the morning of the 22nd for Phoenix, Arizona. We passed some beautiful orchards of oranges and lemons being harvested, and while our train stopped at Calton the people brought baskets holding from twenty-five to thirty large navel oranges to the cars selling them at 25 cents a basket. They sold like hot cakes at that price. All through this valley it is rich in fruits as far as Beaumont, we now commence to strike the great desert; at Indio Station, the train takes on an extra tank of water to carry the engine across the desert to Yuma, Arizona, a distance of 120 miles. Throughout this desert travel one sees nothing of plant, bird or animal life, except occasionally a bunch of sage grass or a small mosquito tree. At Salton, the only station on the desert is a depot made of a box car with telegraph station and here also is headquarters for the Mexicans who work on the road bed; they live in cars and tents and the company haul water to them on tanks. The altitude between Indio, Cal., and Yuma, Arizona, varies from 285 below sea level at Salton to 215 above at Indio. Arriving at Yuma we have thirty minutes for supper. The state, or rather the territorial prison, is here, and across the Colorado river on the Colorado side is a large Indian reservation and schools; these Indians come over to Yuma to sell their wares, such as clay and pottery work, baskets, blankets, etc. I worked hard to get a kodak snap of some of them, especially of some of the women sitting on the depot steps each having a "papoose" and selling pottery ware, but I found them even more afraid of a camera than the Chippewas of Minnesota. They are a very peaceable class of Indians, having never been at war. After stopping over night at Maricopa station, we took the Maricopa, Phoenix & Prescott branch next morning for Phoenix, arriving there at 8:30 o'clock on Thursday morning, Feb. 23. In passing thro' the state of Washington I neglected to mention the beautiful Yakima Valley. Before I left Brainerd Prof. J. A. Wilson was speaking to me about it and of how he once thought of going there; he certainly missed a fine fruit country by not going. The two principal cities of the valley are North Yakima and Ellensburg. Although Ellensburg is of a higher elevation, being 1510 feet, while North Yakima is 990 feet. Fruits are here also raised by irrigation, but they have an endless supply of water and are well protected from frosts by reason of low elevation and surrounding mountains. Yakima fruits are sold all along the Washington coast, and the supply from this valley is far below the demand for them.

To resume, I said we had arrived in Phoenix, which is the capitol of the territory and the county seat of Maricopa county. Its population, that is actual residents, is about 12,000. The elevation is 1121 feet. It is very pleasantly located near the center of the Salt River Valley, this valley being so named from the Salt river which flows through the valley, the river flows into the Gila and this into the Colorado river. Ordinarily we would describe the Salt river as draining the Salt River Valley, but in this case this could hardly be descriptive, as the different canal companies drain the river to irrigate the valley for agricultural purposes.

The Salt River is entirely inadequate to supply water to lands now under cultivation and the water supply problem is all that remains to be solved to make the valleys of Arizona famous throughout the world for fruit and stock raising. There are thousands of acres of government lands unused because there is no visible supply of water to irrigate it with.

Several stock companies from eastern states are figuring on the building of reservoirs in the mountains to store the waters and which will help most wonderfully in the solution of the water question. There is a tract of this valley commencing at Tempe, ten miles east of here, and running sixty miles east between two ranges of high mountains that is considered to be the finest land in the world for raising oranges and lemons. This section never gets frost, and yet all this land lies idle for lack of water. It is hoped to be able to get reservoirs sufficient in the coming two years to be able to irrigate this section, as this valley already holds the gold medal awarded at the Mid-winter California Fair for the finest oranges. They were raised on "The Improvement Co.'s" grove at the foot hills eight miles north of Phoenix.

[To be continued.]

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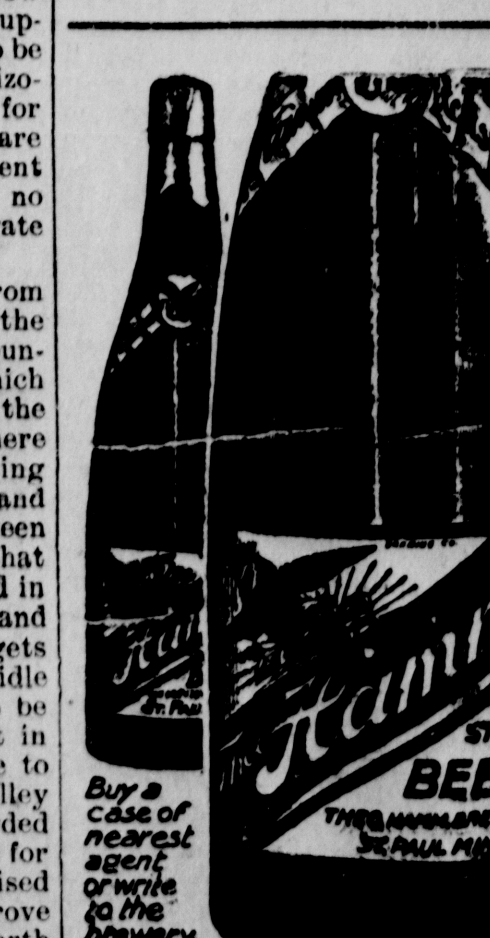
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THE RIGHTFUL HEIR

By M. T. CALDOR.

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)
Our whole acquaintance is likely to continue as it began. So strange, and unlike anything else I have ever known. You seemed to spring from the ground, in the hour of my utmost need. I am almost afraid to see you vanish like a genii into the earth again."

"Not yet," said he mournfully, and touching his crutch significantly—"though the bird pines for flight, and also I am fascinated by the very spells that lure me on to misery. I long to stay whence I know I ought to fly."

"Still talking in enigmas; cannot even your every day talk be clear to my comprehension?"

"What I have to say now is plain and brief enough. Will you once more carry to the crag a message for me? This time you may go in the daylight, so that you may be sure there is no living creature near to observe your movements."

"Is it to save the anxiety of Valerie, to whom I wrote at first?" questioned she.

"Exactly—I will write my note in a moment's time if you consent."

"Certainly, there can be no reason for me to refuse, after having performed the same feat at midnight," replied she, watching curiously to see his attenuated hand flying swiftly over the paper.

He folded, sealed and handed it to her.

"I hope you will not be vexed if I once more urge upon you the absolute necessity of secrecy concerning all this. I know not what you suspect. You have a keen, swift intellect and will judge—well, well! I am safe, I know, when I tell you my life, peace of mind, and every hope of earthly happiness as well as another's depends upon the secret of our abode remaining secure from all human knowledge, saving yours. Moreover, even with you to obtain any further clue, though you sought ever so diligently. If I dared I would tell you everything—but only this much is prudent now. Heed my words, I beseech you. If ever the time comes to you—truly it looks unlikely enough now—but, if it ever chances that you desire concealment from danger, or the world's knowledge, go to the cliff and give four blasts on that same little whistle which from this time I hand over to you."

He laid the ivory tube upon the paper, turned around, and limped slowly to the window.

The entrance of Count Beauvais prevented further conversation.
After a few formal words to his guest, the Count turned to his daughter.

"My love, I have an important communication for you, if you will please follow to the library. M. Bernard will doubtless excuse you, and you can ring for Francois to fill your place."

Lady Violante smiled her compliance, bowed meaningly as she took up the whistle, and followed lightly behind her father's stately form. M. Bernard, left alone, flung his crutch from him with a fierce cry of rage, and buried his face in his hands, while he groaned—

"An important communication in the library; it does not need much penetration to guess what it is, since so lately the Count Germain has forsaken it. Oh, cruel, pitiless fate, that takes all from me to give to him!"

CHAPTER III.

LADY VIOLANTE did not come, as usual, to spend the twilight hour with our convalescent hero. He watched, listened and waited, but all in vain, and at length retired so depressed and utterly wretched that Francois reported to Celeste, Lady Violante's maid, "of all the melancholy gentlemen he ever served, M. Bernard was the strangest and most unhappy,"—which being duly reported by Celeste to her mistress, brought Lady Violante somewhat earlier than might otherwise have happened to Bernard's room on the next afternoon.

He had recognized her step before the opening door gave admittance to her graceful figure, and looked up earnestly and inquiringly into her face—detecting, at the first glance, the new expression that lurked there, shifting restlessly from the downcast eye to the nervously inquiet lips.

"Ah, Lady Violante," said he abruptly, "I can read on your face that the library interview was a momentous one. It has fairly changed the character of your countenance. Do you believe me?"

She sank tremblingly into a chair, endeavoring fruitlessly to call up the accustomed sportive smile.

"I believe you are half a magician. I was frightened lest I had used some weird spell at the cliff, when I saw a dark figure rise up from the ground, seize the note I left there, and disappear as silently and strangely as it arose; but I have performed your mission—Sir Knight of the rueful face and Magic Whistle."

Her smile was forced and unnatural, and it found no echo.

He only turned his keen eyes more searchingly upon her face and said—

"You scarcely look as if Count Germain's proposal had added to your happiness. Am I to congratulate the fiancé of his lordship?"

Her lip quivered, and she turned

away her face to hide the gush of tears that rose to her eyes, while she answered dejectedly.

"It is vain for me to seek to baffle your penetration. How is it possible that you should have known of Captain Germain's movements?"

"It is a very natural conclusion I draw, Lady Violante, especially since upon the day of the accident, I was well aware the old Count was to make the formal proposal for your hand. The postponement was doubtless owing to the castle."

"The day of the accident," repeated Violante, her dark eyes widening with surprise. "Did you know me then?"

He smiled mournfully.
"Did I know you? ah, you had not rode, or walked, for months before that, but my eye followed you lovingly and admiringly; not a movement you made escaped my vigilance."

"And why?" asked she in a startled tone.

"Because I loved you, because I worshipped the ground upon which you trod, because you were the star, that high as the heaven above me, yet brightened and cheered my gloomy night. You have the answer now, Lady Violante."

The color centered in a burning glow on her cheek—the long dark eye-lash drooped lower than when the tear weighed down the silky fringe, but she made no reply.

"Do not accuse me of presumption," said he, with proud humility—"since you have extorted from me the secret I meant to hide always in my own heart. Forget that you knew it, and tell me if Count Germain is to win, with all the rest, the one peerless woman the wide world holds, as the angel of my hope."

Her clasping hands concealed her face, and with the trickling tears her words came brokenly—

"I cannot tell; I only know I am unhappy, wretched—aroused from my tranquil life of calm enjoyment to a knowledge of the care and grief the world offers to all alike. My father never spoke an unkind word to me before; but yesterday he was stern, sarcastic, pitiless—all because I said I did not love the Count!"

"You do not love the Count!" exclaimed Bernard joyfully. "Kind providence, beneficent fate—how I have wronged you! This is joy enough for me. Lady Violante, I am not mad enough to ask the blessed dower of your love for myself, but oh, I shall go away content to take up mine own perilous, darksome life, knowing that you will not give it to him, my rival and my enemy, in other lots than that of love."

She drew away the white fingers and looked over to him with bewildered, tearful eyes.

"I cannot understand you, Bernard. O, that you would speak openly and plainly."

She had never called him by his name before. It thrilled softly, like delightful music to the ears.

"If I could, do you doubt that I should do so? Is it not proof of that inexorable fate that blinds my tongue, that I make no effort to propitiate your favor, to win the affection that would be more to me than honor, fame, wealth, the whole world? Oh, Lady Violante, you do not know, you cannot dream how I have loved you, and how I have suffered through it!"

"But," said she proudly, "where is Valerie?"

"Valerie!" repeated he, turning his face away that she might not see the one exulting smile leaping into it, as he caught her offended, jealous look of pride. "Valerie is my mother!"

Guiltless Lady Violante, despite her pride and reserve, she could not hide the glad light that changed the tear into a sparkling diamond, and dimpled the treacherous lips into a happy smile.

"Your mother," repeated she, and then paused in confusion.

How his swift, clear glance devoured the downcast face; yet he said calmly—

"And you do not love the Count—can you tell why it is?"

"Not precisely. We have always been neighbors, from very childhood. But I remember the first incident that changed my girlish admiration of him, and gave me an insight into a cruel, passionate temper that alarmed and shocked me. It was long, long ago—but I never could forget it. They used to have in their household a young peasant lad, somewhere near Count Emile's own age, who was a favorite, I believe, of the old Counts. I remember him well, so handsome, active and daring. Indeed, I always preferred him for a playfellow to Emile—many a boyish favor did he bestow upon me. For some reason, I never knew, Emile always hated him, and lost no opportunity of insulting and tormenting him; and once because Hugo put his arm around me to lift me from a swing, Emile struck him in the face, with some taunt I did not comprehend. But I saw the fire flash from Hugo's eyes, and fearing a struggle would ensue, I screamed for help. The old Count heard me, and came hurrying to the garden where we were at play. He was just in time to see Emile leap like a tiger upon the peasant and plunge his pocket-knife to the hilt in his breast. Oh, how terrified I grew; and the Count seemed as alarmed. 'Wretched boys!' said he, 'this must not continue!' I still recall my indignation that his reproaches were directed more to Hugo than to Emile. However, Hugo vanished from that time, and I have always associated Count Emile with his disappearance—that I believe is the original cause of my coldness to the Count."

Bernard's face was turned away from her, and it was a husky voice that said—

"Truly then it is not an undeserved retaliation that Hugo's wrongs should be the means of debarring Count Emile from his dearest hopes. Did you say you liked this Hugo?"

"Liked him!" repeated Violante indifferently—"yes, well enough; he was a peasant, you know?"

"Ah!" said he, answering her questioning look, "perchance you have thrust your spear into a sore place. I, too, may be a peasant!"

"You—no indeed, I will stake anything upon it!" was her earnest reply.

"Take care," said he dejectedly, "but truly I will own your words pained me. Why, if Hugo was good, and nobly bred by nature's largeness of heart and intellect, should you speak so slightly of him as a peasant? Nay, farther yet, why should he not be more worthy of your heart, your hand even, than the miserable, treacherous Count Emile? Oh, Lady Violante, Lady Violante, heaven sends out its nobility untitled, and free from estate or rent roll. Aye, and this seething, boiling, troubled land, is tending toward a worthier recognition of its peasant Hugos, wherever they may be. The coarse blouse hides hearts as true and warm, nay, a thousand fold more worthy, than beat beneath the brodered vestments that glisten in the court levees of that heartless Austrian Queen, who has no thought of the wrongs and oppressions of groaning France!"

Lady Violante heard him as if in a dream. "Perhaps you are right," said she, sorrowfully. "I have often grieved over the hopeless fate that seemed thrust upon one-half of the land, while the other half received and enjoyed all its honors and pleasures. But today my own griefs press too heavily to allow much thought for others. My father is very angry with me. I can only appease him by wronging my own conscience—and then again his insinuations, so cruel and sarcastic, they burn my ears even yet."

"What insinuations?" demanded Bernard with vehemence.

She dropped her eyes, and the color on her cheeks mounted even to her forehead. He watched her silently a moment, and then burst forth vehemently—

"I see, I see. My lord, the Count, is tired of his guest! He would withhold from me the light of your presence. Ah, ha, do you doubt whence comes the suggestion? It is like the dastard jealousy of Count Emile. Take my word for it, Lady Violante, it was he who prompted your father's words."

Violante was weeping bitterly.

He approached her, and stood looking down upon her bowed head and tearful face, with stern self-control. When suddenly reaching down to lay his trembling hand upon hers, he whispered—

"Did he say you were learning to love me?"

Closer still the head was bowed upon the fair white arms, but no reply. Softer and more thrilling were the tremulous tones—

"Did you deny it, Lady Violante?"

Fresh sobs, but no words. He bent down till he had fallen on his knees, and softly drew away the clinging hands.

"Lady Violante, this once, give a drop of water to a thirsty wretch, a ray of hope to brighten a life of struggle; if I were worthy, in name and estate, and character, to ask the priceless blessing, would you love me?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ORIGIN OF THE "COCKTAIL."

Mexican Legend Says It Was Discovered by a Toltec Noble.

The origin of the American "cocktail" is admittedly obscure, and many attempts have been made to trace it, says American Epicure. An ingenious but unconvincing explanation that has gone the rounds of the press gives it medical significance. The old doctors, they say, had a practice of treating certain diseases of the throat with a pleasant liquor applied with the tip end of a long feather plucked from a cock's tail. They presently began to use this preparation as a gargle, and the name cocktail clung to it. The gargle gave way to an appetizer—to a mixture of bitters, vermouth and liquor that is still in occasional demand. For my own part I infinitely prefer the story of the Mexican beauty. According to this legend the original cocktail was made from pulque, an alcoholic beverage distilled from the juice of the maguey, or agave. The liquor, so 'tis said, was discovered by a Toltec noble, who sent some of it to the king by the hand of his daughter. The monarch drank the pulque and looked at the maiden. Whether the lady's looks gave a pleasanter flavor to the liquor or whether the taste of the liquor made the lady seem fairer is not certain, but the king, at any rate, fell in love with both, started a pulque plantation and married the girl, whose name, Xochitl, thus became associated with the national intoxicant. The rest is easy. When General Scott's troops came to Mexico they drank the liquor, liked it, and with the easy adaptability of the Saxon, simplified its Aztec name to "cocktail," which they carried back with them to the states.

Where Girl Musicians Thrive.

The Bohemian town of Pressnitz is the headquarters of the girl orchestras. Its conservatory trains young girls for these numerous Austrian organizations and secures engagements for them. A concert tour in different countries usually lasts three years. The students are chiefly the daughters of professional men and are well taken care of.

Whenever a man throws a bouquet at another he expects a whole flower garden in return.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof.—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Exhausted Soils.

N. S. Scovell, in an address to the Jasper County, Illinois, farmers, said: There are but few if any farmers satisfied with their crop yields upon the uplands in the county. In early days these produced abundantly but by continued cropping without any return to the land of the plant elements consumed they have lost much of their vitality and we are now feeling the effects of such a course of husbandry. The soil elements are wanting to produce paying crops. These must be known and applied. This new condition must be recognized and efforts put forth to restore their original fertility, if farming is to be a paying investment. To secure this the farmers must pay a great deal of attention to plant food. The sources from which plants derive their food are first, the atmosphere and second from the soil. The atmospheric supply is always in abundance. The soil supply is the one that requires the careful attention of the farmer. The elements in the soil the plant feeds upon are potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. The soil is rich when the plant can get these elements in sufficient quantity, therefore every crop raised draws largely from these elements, and must be replaced by natural or artificial fertilizers for profitable producing purposes. But various crops draw upon these elements in different proportions, and one element may be exhausted while the others remain, but in less quantity. To determine how much a resort to experiments is necessary the farmer must get a chemical analysis of the various food plants raised upon the farm in which case he can determine how much of each element has been taken from the soil and thus replace them with but little difficulty. Experiments are necessary, however, to determine whether the soil does not contain these elements in the right proportion, yet in an insoluble condition so that the plant roots can not feed upon them. It is often the case that different parts of a farm are in this condition and are condemned as poor and worthless, when, in fact, they are rich in plant food, only the plant elements are so combined with other elements that the plant cannot appropriate them as food. When such conditions exist the soil can be made productive in various ways. By good drainage which will allow the air to penetrate the soil and assist to decompose it. Land plaster will liberate the potash. Lime and common salt will improve the condition of the soil. Rotation of crops has great influence in making the plant food available. Good tillage is another method. Still another is the raising of clover and plowing it under.

In conclusion, let me say that my experience in farming so far, is good drainage, good preparation of the soil, good tillage and a judicious rotation of crops, the raising and plowing under of clover and other leguminous crops, and an intelligent saving and using barn yard manure. This is far more economical than depending entirely upon commercial fertilizers, which are costly and not entirely satisfactory because of insufficient knowledge and experience in their application. If we neglect the above we must resort to the fertilizers or fail in producing paying crops.

A Cheap Substitute for Paris Green. Objections to Paris Green.—Paris green is a good insecticide, but is somewhat troublesome to use in liquid form as it does not dissolve readily, and needs constant agitation to keep it from settling. If allowed to settle at all the distribution is not uniform, and injury is likely to result to the foliage of some plants, while the insects on other plants escape. Moreover, it is unduly expensive, whether used dry or in the form of a spray. White arsenic, in a soluble form, costs about one-third as much as Paris green and gives no trouble in the way of settling.

How to Prepare the Arsenite of Soda.—Dissolve two pounds of commercial white arsenic and four pounds of carbonate of soda (washing soda) in two gallons of water and use one and one-half pints to a barrel of Bordeaux mixture (50 gallons). The easiest way to make the solution is to put both the white arsenic and carbonate of soda in a gallon of boiling water and keep boiling about fifteen minutes, or until a clear liquid is formed, and then dilute to two gallons.

How Much to Use.—One and one-half pints of this solution to each barrel of Bordeaux mixture is sufficient to use when spraying for potato blight and potato bugs, for apple scab and apple worms, or for any other purpose where a combination mixture for fungi and insects is required.

Merits of the Combination Mixture.—This combination has been fully tested at the Ohio Experiment Station and found to be quite as effective as the Paris green and Bordeaux mixture combination, and for the reasons given above is much to be preferred. This arsenic and soda solution, or arsenite of soda, is more safely used in combination with Bordeaux mixture than alone, as when in combination it will not injure the foliage, but alone it is liable to burn the leaves. The same objection holds good, however, with reference to Paris green and London purple. It is better, however, in almost every case, to use the combination mixture as fungi are nearly always present and unless they are kept in check there is but little use for fight-

ing insects.—Bulletin Ohio Experiment Station.

Glanders in Cheap Horses.

A Government report says: It has been claimed that breed influences the character and distribution of glanders, but this is probably indirectly. Some say that lymphatic draft-horses suffer more severely, but in central Illinois, much devoted to breeding high-class, heavy-draft stock, the disease appeared far less, and of milder type, in them than in other breeds. It appeared to be especially the disease of the poor man's horse. The better classes owned the more valuable draft stock, and if one were ailing, the nature of the malady was learned by employing a veterinarian, and proper action taken, or the diseased animal was sold or bartered at a low figure to the poorer neighbor, and the disease, with the aid of unsanitary surroundings, communicated to his inferior animals. Today we find glanders most prevalent in those sections of our country where it runs the mildest course, shows the greatest tendency to recover, and is the least contagious. In such localities, at present, we find the most and the cheapest horses. The mild cases are difficult of diagnosis, and stock-owners cannot be convinced of the character of the disease. In the Rocky Mountain region the vast herds of wild horses cannot be satisfactorily inspected, and the mallein test in these is out of the question, so that the mildly-diseased animals cannot be detected. Owners have been taught to believe that glanders is uniformly and rapidly fatal, hence take no alarm from a feeble nasal discharge, which disappears at some seasons of the year, the animal continuing in good general health and performing good labor year after year. Many owners are, in their own mind, competent judges of the matter, and relate how much they saw of it during the war, but are not aware that they only saw acute cases, and failed to note the mild cases, which, taken from the army and sold, scattered seed, the fruit of which we are still harvesting.

Babcock Test in Cheese Factories.

To the Farmers' Review: A cheese factory patron writes as follows: "Do strippers that test 5.6 give more cheese stuff than milk that tests 3.6. Our factory sells cheese price and pays fat price. They pay \$1.35 for milk that tests 5.6 and 82 cents for milk that tests 3.6." From these figures it can be shown that very nearly the same price per pound of butter fat was paid for the 5.6 per cent fat or strippers milk as for that which tests 3.6 per cent fat. If \$1.35 was paid for 100 pounds of milk testing 5.6 per cent fat then 1 pound of this fat was worth \$1.35 divided by 5.6 which is 22 1/3 cents and 100 pounds of 3.6 per cent milk at 82 cents figured in the same way gives 22 4/5 cents as the value of one pound of fat. Approximately the same price for one pound of fat was paid in each case but the richer milk contained 2 per cent more fat in every 100 pounds than 82 cent milk and was consequently worth 53 cents per hundred pounds more to the factory. It has been found that in average summer conditions, 1 pound of fat will make about 2.7 pounds of uncured cheese, or 2.6 pounds of cured cheese; an application of these figures to these two cases shows that the 5.6 per cent milk would make, per 100 pounds, about 14.5 pounds of cured cheese, while the same amount of 3.6 per cent milk would give only 9.3 pounds. Rich milk makes more and a better quality of cheese than thin milk and it is a good plan for all cheese factories to sell at cheese prices and pay the patrons the same price per pound of fat as shown by the Babcock test.

E. H. FARRINGTON.

Wisconsin Dairy School, Madison, Wis.

Perennials.

A bed of Perennials can be arranged to furnish flowers constantly for many months, says E. B. Walton in How to Grow Flowers. Snowdrops, Crocus and Scillas are often in bloom surrounded with snow. Then come Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Daisies, Iris, Columbine, Sweet Williams, Pinks, Lychnis, Achillea, Astilbe-Japonica, Tiger, Japan and Day Lilies, Platycodon, Helianthus-Multiflorus, Perennial-Larkspur, Phlox, Perennial-Coropsis, Montbretia, Perennial-Gallardia, Anemone-Japonica, Plumbago-Larpenae, all hardy and desirable. There is so much enjoyment in watching Perennials, from the first tiny green points pushing through the brown earth, to their perfect flowering.

Most of these Perennials can be raised from seed. If started early, in cold frames, some of them will blossom the first summer. Neighbors combining can send for different varieties and exchange year-old plants. A postal-card sent to any florist advertising in How to Grow Flowers will bring a catalogue, from which plants and seeds can be selected, and a postage money order will bring them by mail, post-paid. Caring for flowers gives the outdoor exercise necessary for good health. Buy a few new varieties every year and results will be as gratifying as our own personal care of one city lot for forty-one years has been. A query, "Grandma, are there any flowers that you have not got?" revealed a child's appreciation of the number collected.

Cheap Food for Cheap Milk.—At the New York State Dairyman's Convention Prof. I. F. Roberts made an address on "Forage and Fertility." His point was that milk could not be made economically on hay, either clover or mixed with other grasses. He advocated the use of corn and the silo. He held that it is folly to buy commercial fertilizers in large quantities when there is so much fertility in the soil that is available under proper culture. It is like a man having a deposit in the bank, but not able to use it because of his inability to sign his name to a check.

"Spring Unlocks The Flowers

To Paint the Laughing Soil."

And not even Nature would allow the flowers to grow and blossom to perfection without good soil. Now Nature and people are much alike; the former must have sunshine, latter must have pure blood in order to have perfect health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures blood troubles of all sorts. It is to the human system what sunshine is to Nature—the destroyer of disease germs. It never disappoints.

Poor Blood.—"The doctor said there were not seven drops of good blood in my body. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and made me strong and well." Susan E. Brown, 16 Astor Hill, Lynn, Mass.

Dyspepsia, etc.—"A complication of troubles, dyspepsia, indigestion, catarrh and inflammation of the stomach, rheumatism, etc., made me miserable. Had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acted like magic. I am thoroughly cured." N. B. Szalay, 1874 W. 14th Av., Denver, Col.

Rheumatism.—"My husband was obliged to give up work on account of rheumatism. No remedy helped until he used Hood's Sarsaparilla, which permanently cured him. It cured my daughter of catarrh. I give it to the children with good results." Mrs. J. S. McMath, Stamford, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Strong Measures.

"You got that drunken tramp away from your kitchen by inviting him out to get a drink of whisky, did you?" "Yes, I spirited him away."—Chicago Tribune.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address J. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Significant Title.

"I notice," remarked the observant boarder, "that a favorite caption for the papers to put over the voting at Harrisburg is 'A Fruitless Ballot.' " "That is to say," added the cross-eyed boarder, "it was ineffective in putting plum-tree fruit within reach." —Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

I am delighted with DR. SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER. It cures every chronic cough. Rev. J. S. Cornish, Waynesville, Ill. 15c. a bottle.

A Spanish Sillouette.

We'd still make firearms rattle, Nor be laid away on shelves, If fought as hard in battle As we fight among ourselves. —Washington Star.

They Work While You Sleep.

While your mind and body rest, Cascares Candy Cathartic repair your digestion, your liver, your bowels, put them in perfect order. All druggists, 10, 25, 50c.

Gleamy Outlook.

First Prohibitionist—Are you aware that there are 35,467 drug stores in the United States?

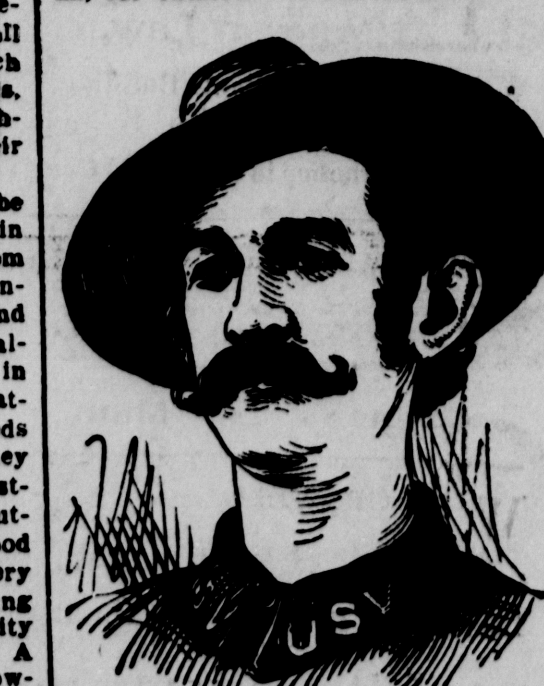
Second Prohibitionist—Is that all? Surely, the cause has progressed better than that.—Indianapolis Journal.

A FAMOUS ROUGH RIDER.

Sack Taylor Says "Pe-ru-na is the Best Catarrh Cure on Earth—Cured Me."

Sergeant Buck Taylor, one of the famous Rough Riders, is a personal friend of Governor Roosevelt of New York. He accompanied Governor Roosevelt on his great stumping tour through upper New York state. He was promoted through gallantry in the field during the late war.

The Sergeant has the following to say of Pe-ru-na: "I think there is no better medicine on earth than Pe-ru-na, for catarrh. It has cured me. It



Sergeant Buck Taylor.

would take a volume to tell you all the good it has done me. Pe-ru-na is the best catarrh cure on earth, and I know, for I have tried nearly all of them. Respectfully, Buck F. Taylor."

Every weather causes catarrh. Winter knows this. But everybody does not stop to think that winter weather delays the cure of catarrh. It takes longer to cure a case of catarrh in the winter generally than in the warm season. Spring is now the time favorable to the treatment of cold and especially stubborn cases of catarrh.

Send for book entitled "Facts and Faces." Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

Local News Condensed.

Hoffman negotiates chattel loans.

WANTED—Jack Pine Ties.
S. & J. W. Koop.

If you intend to buy a bicycle call on D. M. Clark & Co., before doing so.

Miller's spears for sale at C. B. White's hardware store on Laurel street.

Get a wheel at D. M. Clark's. Strictly high grade machines at low prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Olson are rejoicing over the arrival of a bouncing baby boy on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bennett have a new son at their home whose birth dates from Wednesday morning.

Have you seen those beautiful ovals in all sizes at Marie A. Canan's, over the post office? They are the latest.

Buy one of those tabourettes and make your wife happy. For sale at Marie A. Canan's over post office.

Teeth filled and crowned with Gold or Porcelain, and teeth extracted with Odontunder. at Dr. Ribbel's.

Wanted—Good dairy butter, 20 cents per pound, at the Co-operative store. W. M. PALZER, Prop.

Marriage certificate blanks can be secured at Loscy & Dean's, a full assortment being carried in stock.

Mrs. Mollie O'Neil died on Saturday last from cancer at the age of 59 years, the burial occurring Monday morning.

Now is the time to think about re-framing your pictures. An up-to-date stock at Marie A. Canan's, over the post office.

The department was called to the corner of Fourth and Ivey streets Sunday afternoon, the alarm being caused by a chimney fire.

FOR SALE—80 acres of good farming land for sale cheap, 14 miles south of Brainerd, for further particulars apply at this office.

Leave orders for our meat wagon to stop at your door. You can pick out what you want at surprisingly low prices for cash. Bane & Bane.

Hoffman's second store will buy your furniture, trade you new goods for old or sell you complete house-keeping outfits on installments.

Misses Ellen Olson and Anna Johnson will give a party at Bakila's hall in Southeast Brainerd on Wednesday evening next. Invitations have been issued.

Louis Christenson, an employe at the B. & N. M. shops, had the misfortune to lose a finger on Tuesday by coming in contact with the cog wheels of a machine.

Judge W. A. Fleming, of Brainerd, who has as wide an acquaintance as any man in northern Minnesota, has sold his home and will remove westward.—Sank Center Herald.

Ladies, clean your kid gloves with Miller's Gloveine, for sale only by H. I. Cohen, headquarters for dressed and undressed kid gloves, all the latest shades in lace and clasp.

F. A. Lindbergh, a leading attorney of Little Falls, has severed his connection with the law firm of Lindbergh, Blanchard & Lindbergh, and will locate at Aitkin where he will continue the practice of his profession.

The three young toughs who committed the assault upon A. Olson some days ago were to have had their hearing on Monday but on account of Mr. Olson's serious condition he was not able to appear and the hearing was adjourned until Thursday, March 30th.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Regan was gladdened last Friday morning by the arrival of a nine and one half pound boy. Fred called on us Saturday and we thought by his appearance that a gold mine had fallen to his lot but it was only a boy. Mother and child are both doing well.—Walker Pioneer.

The family of A. W. Wilson was given a very happy surprise on the evening of the 18th inst., at their home in Daggett Brook by a party of young people of East Brainerd. The evening was very enjoyable spent with music, games, etc., and the merry makers returned to the city in the "wee sma" hours.

Sheriff Claggett of Mille Lacs county came to Brainerd Tuesday and took Harry Hardy to Princeton at which place he plead guilty to stealing a horse from an Indian and a fine of \$50 was imposed. Hardy's case was considered by the late grand jury but that body found they had no jurisdiction and he was released to be immediately rearrested for bringing stolen property into the county.

WANTED—Jack Pine Ties.
S. & J. W. Koop.

Delicious lamb just received at Bane & Bane's.

On Monday evening, April 3rd, Red Cloud Tribe, No. 13, I. O. R. M., will give a charity ball at Gardner Hall, the proceeds of which will be used for the benefit of the deserving poor of the city, and it is expected that the affair will be largely patronized. The amount raised by this means will be turned over to the finance committee of the lodge, Messrs. D. M. Clark, A. J. Halsted, James Cullen and J. J. Howe, and by them will be disbursed for the above charitable purpose. Tickets will be one dollar.

The Bicycle Path Association is this early in the season contemplating a large amount of work and plans are being laid to improve the paths already made and to build new ones, especially inside the city limits. This will almost be a necessity as the numerous bicycle riders the coming season will drive pedestrians to the woods if they are compelled and allowed to use the sidewalks as in the past. The association has contracted with P. E. Waite for the construction of a road plow fashioned after the road cutters manufactured by this firm for making roads in the lumber woods, and with it they expect to be able to build many miles of new road the coming season.

CHURCH NEWS.

Gospel meetings will be held at the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday.

Rev. W. E. Loomis was at Aitkin on Wednesday and in the evening held quarterly meeting in the M. E. church for Rev. Dr. Forbes.

The meeting at the Salvation Army barracks on Saturday evening will be addressed by Staff-Captain Alexander Lamb. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The pastor of the Presbyterian church will preach Sunday morning on the subject "Through the Gates."

At the evening service his address will be on "The Design of the Gospel."

Staff-Captain Alexander Lamb, the general secretary for the work of the Salvation Army in the mid-western division, will speak at the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Don't forget the basket social given by the Ladies' Aid Society at the Swedish Baptist church, corner of Oak and Tenth streets, on Saturday evening, March 25th. Everybody invited.

Under the auspices of the Ladies Aid society of the M. E. church a birthday social will be held at the home of Mrs. G. H. Stratton, Sixth street north, this (Friday) evening. All are invited.

The Ministers' Alliance is called to meet at the Y. M. C. A. on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, to consider the subject of evangelistic services under the leadership of the great evangelist, Mr. Schiverea.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will give a supper and sale at Walker Hall on Wednesday, March 29th. Decorated Easter eggs will be a specialty. Come out and enjoy a good sociable time.

Next week being "Passion Week" services will be held every night in Congregational church. On Sunday Rev. Gallagher preaches as usual both morning and evening, the morning subject being "The Victorious Hosanna." In the evening Mr. Gallagher concludes his interesting series of sermons on Moses, the subject being "The Burial of Moses." The public will be cordially welcome to all these services.

At St. Paul's church on Sunday next, Palm Sunday, Holy Communion will be held at 9 a. m., Sunday school at 9:45. Morning prayer and sermon on "The Conquering Christ" at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and the concluding address of the series on the "Ten Commandments" at 7:30. Services every evening during the week in the church at 8 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Thursday also at 10 a. m. On Good Friday at 10 a. m., 4:15 p. m. and 8 p. m.

Staff-Captain Alexander Lamb, general secretary for the work of the Salvation Army in the mid-western division, visits Brainerd on the 25th and 26th of March, and speaks at the M. E. church on Sunday morning and evening on "The Work of the Army in the Slums of Our Great Cities." The Staff-Captain was a student at the Northwestern University nine years ago when he entered the Army in Chicago. He was sent to London for training and has since been working in different large cities of the country. He has spoken in many large churches throughout the land and comes to us most highly recommended as a very interesting speaker. The local officers are making a special effort to secure a large audience to hear this lecture on the slums.

1000 cords green jack pine wood. L. J. CALE.

PERTINENT PERSONAL NOTES.

Mrs. Cordelia Gelow is visiting Staples friends.

Archie Purdy was a Little Falls visitor on Tuesday.

J. W. Bailey, of Walker, was in the city yesterday.

Fred Hoffman went to Little Falls yesterday on business.

Wm. Holst returned Tuesday from a business trip to the Twin Cities.

W. S. McClenahan transacted legal business in St. Paul on Wednesday.

Miss Maybelle Davis went to St. Paul on Saturday to visit friends for some time.

Miss Jennie Tuttle and Mrs. J. J. Glasser were in the city from Motley on Tuesday.

Henry I. Cohen transacted business at St. Paul and Minneapolis the first of the week.

Mrs. J. T. Sanborn returned on Wednesday from a visit with friends in the Twin Cities.

Mesdames F. E. Atwood and E. F. Gummer, of Staples, were Brainerd visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. James Marr, of Aitkin, is in the city visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Burrell.

Fred Blattner left on Monday for Lewiston, Idaho, where he expects to remain for some time.

Mrs. Jennie Bivins returned Monday from a week's visit with friends and relatives in the Twin Cities.

Mrs. M. Slattery has returned to her home at Perham after visiting for some days with Mrs. P. Somers.

Mrs. S. W. Gray and family left on Monday evening for Seattle, Wash., which will be their future home.

Misses Flora and Lena Bishop went to St. Paul on Saturday to visit their uncle D. R. Elder, and family.

Mrs. J. D. Mailin, of Staples, who was in the city, the guest of Mrs. Somers, returned to her home last Saturday.

J. A. Bachelder returned Tuesday morning from his trip to the coast, having stopped at all interesting points en route.

Mrs. Staples, of Little Falls, Deputy Grand Worthy Matron O. E. S., was in the city on Monday inspecting Alpha Chapter No. 23.

P. H. McGarry was in the city from Walker Tuesday on his way to St. Paul to look after legislation that interests his townsmen.

Mrs. C. Dressen returned Saturday from Missoula, where she has been for some weeks visiting her daughter, Mrs. Straub.

G. M. Walker went to Minneapolis on Saturday to visit relatives for two or three days. His sister, Miss Kittie, accompanied him.

Louis Miller returned on Wednesday from Morrison county where he has been looking after his farm interests for the past week.

Mrs. N. P. Osgood returned to her home at Fargo on Tuesday, after spending a week visiting the family of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Parker.

Wm. M. Dressell left on Sunday evening for Lewiston, Idaho, and will visit other points farther west before his return to Brainerd.

Miss Cora Bartle has been tendered a position in the central telephone office at Detroit and will leave the first of the week for that place.

George and Rachael Hodgdon, of Minot, N. D., arrived in the city last Friday for a visit of a couple of weeks with their sister, Mrs. S. H. Parker.

Miss Catharine McGarry returned to her home at Hubert last Saturday after a visit of some days with relatives at Mankato and other points in Southern Minnesota.

Roland Hartley, Deputy E. G. S. B. of the Grand Commandry K. T. of Minnesota, was in the city last evening and inspected the local lodge, Ascalon Commandry No. 16.

Quinn Parker, division storekeeper for the Northern Pacific railroad at Mandan, and a brother of Sam. H. Parker, of this city, arrived in Brainerd yesterday morning. Mr. Parker formerly resided in this city, and his many friends here are always pleased to meet him.

Miss Julia Donovan, the talented young vocalist, of Duluth, who took part in the St. Patrick's entertainment at Gardner Hall on last Friday evening, was given a reception at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Werner Hemstead on Monday evening. The young lady returned to her home on Tuesday noon.

Frank Scherman, who for the past seven years has been express messenger on the Little Falls & Dakota branch of the Northern Pacific running between this city and Morris, left on Monday for St. Paul where he takes his new run, having been promoted to express messenger on the main line between St. Paul and Fargo on Nos. 5 and 6. Mr. Scherman has been in Brainerd since 1882 in the employ of the company and has earned his promotions from time to time by close application to his work. The new route will take Mr. Scherman and his estimable family from Brainerd, as his headquarters will hereafter be in St. Paul, to which city the family will remove soon after the close of the school year in June. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Scherman will be pleased to learn of the promotion but at the same time will be loth to see them leave the city. L. J. Apall succeeds Mr. Scherman on the Morris run.

Wood will be taken on subscription at this office. If you are in arrears bring us in a load.

The City Dads.

The city council met in regular session on Monday evening with all members present excepting Aldermen Cohen and Low.

Routine business was transacted and the city clerk's financial report for February was read and accepted.

The following claims against the city were audited and ordered paid: Tribune, publishing and printing.

ing.....	\$45 70
Robert Hampt, labor.....	2 00
Geo. Merritt, police duty.....	1 83
R. K. Whiteley, city engineer	17 50
S. & J. W. Koop, supplies.....	6 95
Dispatch, printing.....	3 00
Bill of W. A. M. Johnston,	\$3.50

was referred to the aldermen from the 4th ward.

The bill of R. K. Whiteley was taken from the table and allowed at the rate of \$4.00 per day.

Crawford & Donant were granted a liquor license, and the applications of Fred Ayott, Henry Betzold, Louis Tache and P. L. Newman for liquor licenses were laid on the table until next regular meeting.

A motion was made and carried that the request of C. B. Rowley for an extension of time until April 18th to complete the ravine bridge be granted provided that the surety company be notified and consent to the extension, and that the matter be referred to the street committee for the purpose of obtaining the consent.

The matter of having the city park cleared up, stumps removed and other work done, was referred to the city property committee with power to act.

The city clerk was authorized to advertise for bids for 400 shade trees of different varieties to measure not less than two inches in diameter for park purposes.

The request of L. E. Lum, attorney for Mr. Hayes, asking for an abatement of taxes on hay market was laid on the table.

The matter of repairing sidewalk on Blanche street, Southeast Brainerd was referred to the street committee.

The council then adjourned.

Croup instantly relieved. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Perfectly safe. Never fails. At any drug store.

Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong, vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there's a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

Resolutions of Sympathy.

In learning of the death of Timothy Enright, who was a member of Crow Wing Tent No. 62, K. O. M. T., the following resolutions were adopted at our last review:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst Sir Knight Timothy Enright, while in the service of his country in the far distant Philippines; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we deeply regret the loss of our brother Sir Knight, and we extend to his parents, relatives and friends, our heartfelt sympathy. Be it further

RESOLVED, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 60 days.

Per committee,
T. C. BLEWITT,
C. D. MCKAY,
R. C. CRADDOCK.

Resolutions of Thanks.

WHEREAS, the saloons of our city have been allowed to remain open and do business on the Sabbath, in open violation of the law, the desires and petitions of our law-abiding and Sabbath-keeping citizens having little or no effect upon our former administrations in the matter of Sunday closing.

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Brainerd, do extend our approval, congratulations and heartfelt thanks to Mayor Koop for the wise, honorable and just step he has taken in closing every saloon in the city on the Sabbath day.

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the aforesaid organization, do pledge ourselves to do all in our power to awaken those who have been indifferent if not opposed to all efforts to eradicate vice and immorality from our midst, to a realization of their responsibility in co-operating with Mayor Koop in bringing our city up to a higher place of virtue and morality.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mayor Koop, and published in the Brainerd Dispatch and White Ribbon, and be spread upon the records of our society. W. C. T. U.

Resolutions of Sympathy.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father, who is too wise to err and too just to be unkind, has called from the dear ones of our family and from a larger circle of devoted friends, our beloved sister, Mrs. Merle Carlton, wife of Prof. A. M. Carlton, we do humbly bow in submission to the Divine Will grateful for our assurance that she has triumphantly passed through the valley of the shadow of death, to the sunlight of heaven.

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the Brainerd W. C. T. U., do greatly deplore the loss of our beloved sister from the ranks of the White Ribbon Army, and who, when impaired health would no longer permit her to act as a leader in the work, was, by her loyalty and earnestness, an inspiration to her co-workers in the work so dear to her heart.

RESOLVED, That we will ever cherish her memory, and will long hold in grateful remembrance the wisdom she manifested and the assistance she bestowed as a member of our Union.

RESOLVED, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the husband of our departed sister, in the deep affliction he sustains in the loss of her whose sweet and intellectual companionship he so highly appreciated.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Prof. R. M. Carlton, the Bessemer Herald, (Michigan), the Brainerd Dispatch, Brainerd Tribune, and Union Signal, and also be spread upon the records of our society.

Per W. C. T. U. } Mrs. ALICE WHITE,
 } Mrs. FRED WILKINS.

A. NYKANEN

.... PRACTICAL

Merchant

.....

TAILOR.

—DEALER IN—

Suitings of all Kinds and

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SUITS FROM \$15 AND UPWARDS.

Oak Street, Southeast Brainerd.

HENRY I. COHEN

A Noteworthy Display

NEXT WEEK will find us prepared to make such a display of New Novelties in . . .

SPRING FABRICS

as will surprise, delight, fascinate, interest, and please ALL COMERS. Visitors to our Exposition of Spring Fabrics cheerfully entertained. Nothing too good for our customers and friends . . .

SATURDAY

We will open a selection of Waist and Trimming Silks such as rarely come to a place the size of Brainerd . . .

Don't Buy a Crepon Skirt

Until you have seen OUR new line of French, English, and German Double Wear Crepons. Beautiful, superb, elegant, and SO CHEAP will be exclamations wrung from the lips of our lady customers . . .

Next Week

New Novelties in DRESS GOODS. NEW TRIMMINGS. Our goods are offered you because they are NEW, NEW, NEW, and sold at the Lowest Prices that a . . .

Cash Store Only CAN SELL THEM.

Remember Our Line of DRY GOODS This Season is a GEM . . .

HENRY I. COHEN,

SLEEPER BLOCK.

Millinery Opening!

The Spring Opening of Millinery will occur at

MRS. J. K. PEARCE'S PARLORS

On Laurel Street, near Eighth, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 28th.

The Ladies of Brainerd and vicinity are invited to call and inspect the new line of Spring Novelties, up-to-date goods, and late millinery designs especially arranged and prepared for this occasion. The line of goods bought for this season's trade is sure to please the most fastidious.

Tuesday, March 28th.

MRS. J. K. PEARCE'S MILLINERY PARLORS.

Guns and Ammunition.

C. B. WHITE,

Fishing Tackle.

Contractor and Builder.

HARDWARE

Let us furnish Plans and Specifications for your

New House. At the same time get

Our Prices on

Sash, Doors and Builders' Hardware.

Paints and Oils.

I. U. WHITE,

MANAGER,

Fence Wire.